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## ITALY'S TREATY WITH THE ALLIES IN APRIL OF 1915

France, Great Britain and Russia Agreed to Support Italy in Preventing Diplomatic Interference by Vatican in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
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LONDON, England (Saturday)—In view of the amendment moved by Mr. McKean in the British House of Commons on Thursday, condemning the Government for not having given the Pope's peace note a reasoned reply and for adopting and endorsing without reservation the terms of the secret treaty with Italy on April 26, 1915, including Clause 15, which "imposed unjust and impolitic restrictions on the potential activities of the Vatican regarding the ending of the war and terms of peace," the full text of the treaty, which was recently published in Petrograd by the Bolshevik Government, is peculiarly interesting. The clause complained of by Mr. McKean is the last clause but one of the treaty, and states that "France, Great Britain and Russia pledge themselves to support Italy in not permitting the representatives of the Holy See to undertake any diplomatic steps, having for their object the conclusion of peace, or the settlement of questions connected with the present war." The full memorandum laid before the Allies by Italy follows:

"Article 1. A military convention shall be concluded without delay between the general staffs of France, Great Britain, Russia and Italy to decide the minimum of troops which Russia would require to throw against Austria-Hungary if the latter should concentrate all her forces against Italy. Russia should mainly strike at Germany. The said convention shall regulate armistice questions so far as such armistices are essentially within competence of supreme army command.

"Art. 2. Italy undertakes to conduct the campaign with every available means in union with France, Great Britain and Russia against all the powers at war with them.

"Art. 3. The naval forces of France and Great Britain shall render uninterrupted and active assistance to Italy until the Austrian navy has been destroyed, or until peace has been concluded. A naval convention shall be concluded, without delay, between France, Great Britain and Italy.

"Art. 4. In the future treaty of peace, Italy shall receive the district of Trentino; the Southern Tyrol to its natural geographical frontier, the Brenner Pass; the city and district of Trieste; the county of Gorizia and Gradisca; the entire Istria to Quarnero, including Volosca and the islands of Cherso and Lussina, together with the smaller islands of Pianika, Unia, Candoli, Palazzoli, S. Petri del Nembli, Asinello and Grulica, with the neighboring islets.

"Art. 5. Italy will also receive the Province of Dalmatia within its present frontiers, including Lissierica and Trebanj in the north and all the country in the south to a line drawn from the promontory of Planka on the coast eastward along the watershed so as to include in the Italian possessions all the valleys of the rivers flowing into the Sebenico, namely Cikola, Kerka, and Buotinska, with all their affluents. Italy will also obtain all the islands situated to the north and west of the coast of Dalmatia beginning with Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Skerda, Mach, Pago and Pantadura and further north and down to Melada in the south, with the inclusion of the islands of S. Andrea, Buss, Lissa, Lesina, Torcola, Curzola, Cazza, and Lagosta with all the adjacent rocks and islets, as well as Pelagosa, but without the islands of Zirona Grande and Zirona Piccola, Bua, Solta and Brazza.

"Note 1.—The following to be neutralized: 1. The entire coast from Planka, in the north to the southern extremity of the Rabionello peninsula, including the whole of the latter; 2. Part of the littoral from a point 10 versts south of the promontory of Ragusa, Vecchia to the Volosca River, so as to include in the neutral zone the Gulf of Cattaro with its ports of Antivari, Dubrovnik, San Giovanni di Medua and Durazzo; 3. The rights of Montenegro, based on the declarations exchanged as far back as April and May, 1909, to remain intact. Notwithstanding this, since those rights were only guaranteed to Montenegro within her present frontiers, they are not to apply to those territories and ports which may be added to Montenegro. None of the ports of the littoral now belonging to Montenegro is to be neutralized at any future time, but the disqualifications affecting Antivari to which Montenegro agreed in 1909 are to remain in force; 2. Lastly, all the islands not annexed to Italy.

"Note 2. The following territories on the Adriatic will be included by the Powers of the Quadruple Entente in Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro: In the north, of the Adriatic, the entire coast from Volosca Bay, on the border of Istria, to the northern frontier of Dalmatia, including the entire coast now belonging to Hungary, and the entire coast of Croatia, the port of Fiume and the small ports of Novi and Carpiago and also the islands of Veglia, Perivoglio, Gregorio, Coll and Arbe, and in the south, the entire coast where Serbia and Montenegro have interests, the entire coast from Planka to the River Drin with the chief ports of Spalato, Ragusa, Cattaro, Antivari, Dubrovnik and San Giovanni di Medua, with the islands of Zirona Grande, Zirona Piccola, Bua, Solta, Brazza, Jakljan and Calamotta.

"The port of Durazzo may be given to the independent Muhammadan State of Albania.

"Art. 6. Italy will receive, in absolute possession, Valona, the islands (Continued on page two, column five)

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Successful British Raid  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—A successful raid was carried out last night by Lancashire troops in the Ypres sector, in the neighborhood of the Staden Railway. Sir Douglas Haig reported today to the British War Office, "Our casualties were slight," he said. "We took eleven prisoners, North of Lens, opposite La Bassée (Continued on page two, column three)

## RELATIONS WITH MEXICO IMPROVED

United States, Although Policy Has Never Altered, Likely to Be in a Position to Render Aid—Trade Is Being Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Relations between the United States and Mexico are in a better condition today than at any time since the Pershing expedition was withdrawn. This statement is based upon exchanges that have been made recently, and which are now in progress. This bureau is given to understand that the policy of helpfulness toward Mexico never has changed, and all that has stood in the way of actual aid for Mexico has been the unsettled condition of government in that country and the suspicion of the Mexicans themselves concerning the United States.

But quietly, and without show, negotiations have been in progress for some time that have resulted thus far in the reestablishment of commercial relations between the two countries in some degree. The sum of \$5,000,000 in gold is about to be deposited in Mexico City banks to be drawn against in commercial transactions. This money is in no sense a government loan, and this Government has no immediate concern in it further than encouraging the arrangement by which it has been privately settled.

The great problem in Mexico at the moment is one of food, and negotiations are in progress looking to supplying the needs of the country, so far as is possible under the war conditions here and the demands of the Allies. War needs must be cared for first. On the other hand, Mexico has a real help that the United States must have, and negotiations between Mexican and United States officials, among them the Mexican Ambassador and Ambassador Fletcher, have been in progress in Washington for some time. The subject before them has been the needs of the United States and the quantities of material Mexico can furnish. The negotiations are about to be continued in Mexico, when the needs of Mexico will be taken up and the final decision will be reached looking to mutual exchanges of commodities. The transactions are precisely the same as the negotiations that are in progress in Madrid between the Foreign Office there and Ambassador Willard, looking to the same ends.

In the absence of Counselor Polk of the State Department, William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, acted as host on Friday at a luncheon at the Metropolitan Club in honor of Señor Nieto, acting Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, now in the United States in the capacity of special commissioner on behalf of his Government. Among those present were the Mexican ambassador, Señor Bonillas, the Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Secretary Rowe of the Treasury Department; Mr. Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Mexico; Mr. Moreira, Counselor of the Brazilian Embassy in Washington; Mr. Long, United States Minister to Salvador; Julius G. Lay of the Department of State; Mr. Straus of the Treasury Department and Mr. Merrill of the Food Administration.

The Mexican Embassy has received from the Department of Foreign Affairs of Mexico the following official report denying statements recently published by a New York paper:

"It is untrue that President Carranza had invited Messrs. Gens. Pablo Gonzales and Felix P. Palavicini to form part in his Cabinet.

"It is untrue that President Carranza had ever abandoned Mexico. He is now in Mexico City, and only did leave that place during Christmas time when he made a visit to the State of Hidalgo.

"The outbreak headed by Luis Guterrez and Francisco Coss had only a local character, owing to the elections in the State of Coahuila, and their movement was a complete failure.

"The persons arrested in connection with the Toluca conspiracy were tried and sentenced before a military court, in accordance with the law. It is untrue that Gen. Pascual Morales Molina had been arrested in connection with said plot.

"It is untrue that the Mayor of Salina Cruz has rebelled."

## VON BERTOLINI ARRESTED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Von Bertolini, member of the Reichstag from South Tyrol, has been arrested in Trent in connection with alleged widespread Italian espionage plots, according to copies of the Berliner Tageblatt, received here today.

## CENTRAL POWERS AND RUSSIA AT WAR

Dr. von Kuehlmann Says Since Armistice Ended War Must Be Revived—Germany Wants "Friendliest Relations"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—That Germany has no intention of accepting the inconclusive position created by Mr. Trotsky's refusal to sign a peace treaty is shown by Dr. von Kuehlmann's statement at the concluding session of the recent peace conference at Brest-Litovsk.

The acts of war, Dr. von Kuehlmann said, ended when Russia and the Teutonic allies signed the armistice, but when the armistice ended the warfare must be revived. He added that the fact that one or two of the contracting parties had demobilized their armies would in no wise alter the situation.

Protesting Germany's benevolent intentions toward Russia, Dr. von Kuehlmann said:

"I need only refer Mr. Trotsky to the permanent basis of the German policy, which, up to the time when war with Russia was forced on the German people, consisted in the preservation of good and friendly relations toward our eastern neighbors. Germany's policy will always continue—as soon as the war has reached a satisfactory conclusion—to strive for the friendliest relations with newly organized Russia by avoiding all interference in its internal affairs."

He said the German idea in drawing the frontier lines for Poland, Courland and Lithuania was to observe the Russian point of view as suggested by the Russian delegations, "and," he said, "we have done this in accordance with historical demarcation and ethnographical positions."

"As regards the future lot of these peoples, although we believe their wishes already have been expressed in accordance with the principle of self-determination, we are ready by a systematic extension of existing representative bodies to provide for the possibility of a further expression of the national will on the broadest possible basis. The time and form of this expression of popular will must be decided by existing representative bodies in those territories."

As to a separate peace with Ukraine, he said the Central Powers must reserve the right to be their own judges as to what states they should recognize. They had recognized the Ukraine, he added, and there was no use discussing that question any further.

Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, expressed surprise that Mr. Trotsky had introduced the subject of the Ukraine at the peace conference.

"The relations between the Ukraine and the Petrograd Government," said Count Czernin, "do not concern the Central Powers, and our conclusion of a peace with the Ukraine cannot be regarded as an unfriendly act toward the Petrograd Government. We signed no treaty of alliance with the Ukraine against the Petrograd Government, but only a treaty of peace which makes the Ukraine, so far as the Central (Continued on page six, column one)

## PRESIDENT MAY TAKE DRASTIC STEPS TO STOP STRIKES

Those in Touch With the White House Understand Mr. Wilson Will Compel Settlement Regardless of Their Causes

Along with the Shipping Board chairman's efforts to have the striking carpenters and joiners in the Atlantic coast shipyards resume work comes the announcement that President Wilson may take drastic steps to rectify the whole situation which is holding up the completion of ocean carriers to supply the allies of the United States and its own army on the European battle field. It is recognized that speed must take precedence over economy in the shipbuilding program, but the Hog Island (Philadelphia) disclosures already have shown lavish expenditure of government funds without compensating results. The Administration naturally recognizes the fact that production of ships is the major problem, while the controversy between capital and labor is secondary, whatever the merit of the claims advanced on either side. Indications are that the method which the President will employ will not be a conscripting of labor, but rather he will make further appeals both to workers of all classes and to their employers. Moreover, it is believed that if he decides on this course he may ask the employers to share with their men some of the profits which they are enjoying.

Washington, D. C.—The labor situation, according to all the information available at noon today, is entirely up to the President. That immediate and decisive action is necessary is conceded generally, but what that action will be none but the President knows. There is a strong feeling that he will not adopt the method of conscripting labor, but that he will make further appeals to workers of all classes before resorting to conscription, a resource, which, it is felt, however, he will not hesitate to adopt in the extremity of the situation it might appear to him necessary.

In well-informed quarters this morning, it was declared that two principal elements have led to the

Action Is Expected  
Mr. Wilson Thought to Be Likely to Insist on Resumption of Work

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(Continued on page eight, column one)



Lord Robert Cecil  
British Minister of Blockade, who raises some interesting points in connection with the League of Nations idea

## BELGIANS RESIST THE GERMAN YOKE

Popular Uprisings in Several Cities—Abuse of Power by "Activists" Protested

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Serious popular uprisings against the German yoke in cities of occupied Belgium were reported to the Belgian legation here today in official dispatches from the Belgian Government at Havre.

Crowds have paraded the streets of Antwerp, Malines and Brussels, and the German authorities have been forced to order out troops to restore order. The manifestations have been precipitated by the activities of the new Germanophile political party, the Activists, toward political autonomy for Flanders.

The Chief Justice and two associate Justices of the Belgium Court of Appeals were arrested by the German authorities on the 9th of February, following action of the court in ordering proceedings against the Activists and all were deported to Germany.

The Belgian Parliament has protested to the German Imperial Chancellor against the "shameful abuse of power by the Activists."

On Monday, the 4th of February, 600 Activists at Antwerp were handcuffed by an infuriated crowd and had to be rescued by German troops which dispersed the crowd. Last Sunday crowds paraded the streets of Malines, a delegation of 600 citizens storming the City Hall. The situation was characterized by the Belgian legation as close "to a revolution."

## CANADA READY FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Cabinet Has Discussed Question and Resolution Extending Vote to 1,500,000 Women Will Be Introduced at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—During the last session of Parliament the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, made it very clear that he was strongly in favor of Canadian women being given the vote, and during the election campaign the Unionist candidates presented woman suffrage as one of the planks of the Government's platform.

While nothing official has been given out by the Premier or any other member of the Government, it is today learned unofficially that the matter has been fully discussed by the Cabinet, and that a resolution for the extension of the franchise to all women will be introduced when the House assembles, and that it will be one of the first measures to engage the attention of the members.

Women already have the right to vote in five of the provinces, namely, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The proposal of the Government will add 1,500,000 women voters to the parliamentary lists.

The President and members of the Ontario Citizens Association are delighted at the news, which may be taken as fairly correct. Nothing is yet known as to when Parliament will meet, but it is hardly likely to be before the middle of March, and may even be somewhat later. Much turns upon when the overseas soldiers' vote is counted and the results cabled to Ottawa.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS IDEA AS SEEN BY LORD ROBERT CECIL

Minister of Blockade in Britain Answers Some of Questions Raised With Regard to Proposed Nations' League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.  
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LONDON, England (Saturday)—"I can say emphatically," Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said in an interview yesterday, "that the British Government are giving their most thorough attention to this matter of a league of nations. Not personally, of course, but by deputy." This remark concluded an interview in which Lord Robert discussed generally the question of a league of nations.

The Blockade Minister's predilection was clearly for an approach to a league along the line of natural growth, starting with something small which would accustom nations to the idea and habit of settling disputes otherwise than by armaments, instead of attempting to impose on nations elaborate machinery or a code of rules and perhaps over-reaching themselves.

Lord Robert is certainly very deeply interested himself in this vital matter, having, as he informed the House of Commons, worked out a scheme of a league, though adding, with characteristic humor: "I hope no one will ask me for it."

"We have to recognize difficulties," he remarked in the interview, "and primarily how the league is to enforce its decrees. The analogy of a single nation is instructive, but must not be pressed too far. Take England in the period after the Wars of the Roses, when conditions not far removed from anarchy prevailed. There was no central government strong enough to enforce the law. While it would be an exaggeration to say each little baron was almost a ruler of an independent state, he was certainly generally strong enough to resist the decrees of the central power, with the result that we had scores of years of intermittent warfare in England, much as there has been among nations in modern times."

"Then came Henry VII, establishing machinery by which he enforced his will, and the league is to enforce its decrees. The analogy of a single nation is instructive, but must not be pressed too far. Take England in the period after the Wars of the Roses, when conditions not far removed from anarchy prevailed. There was no central government strong enough to enforce the law. While it would be an exaggeration to say each little baron was almost a ruler of an independent state, he was certainly generally strong enough to resist the decrees of the central power, with the result that we had scores of years of intermittent warfare in England, much as there has been among nations in modern times."

"First of all you have to decide what is the law you propose to enforce on your community of nations and starting as we are from the beginning it will be well to have such law or laws as simple as possible."

"Secondly, you must recognize that we have, or had until the beginning of the war a very unfavorable state of international opinion in which to undertake a league of nations."

"Of course, we hope this war, whatever other fruitful results it may bring, will at least bring a vehement desire to prevent any such disaster happening again. I doubt myself, however, whether it will be possible to induce nations to put themselves completely and effectively under the government of any international organ. Always, whether consciously or unconsciously, they will tend to reserve in the last resort the right to defend their vital interests, or what they regard as vital interests, of their existence."

"I do not believe that feeling will completely vanish till some considerable period after the war ends. Therefore, I am myself disposed to favor aiming at rather a cautious step, if I feel that by doing so I have advanced more surely, though perhaps less rapidly, toward the ideal."

"It might be rough at first if nations were to decide that no one would engage in war until the matter in dispute had been submitted to international arbitration. At first it would probably be better to rely on a system of international conferences, rather than on an international tribunal, to deal with the more vital and essential international disputes. The most desirable thing is to get nations into the idea and the habit of settling disputes by some other means than war, to accustom them to debate and conference as a normal resource and to lay down such regulations as shall enforce that habit. If we can go further no one will rejoice more than I."

"The only limits I would really set to what we should attempt are those of possibility and of permanence, but when I study some of the elaborate schemes which have been drawn up I fear that when these come to be discussed at the peace conference the enemies of the league of nations idea will take advantage of the fact that they are open to objection like all schemes, and not daring to oppose them directly in public, will be able to destroy them by indirect criticism. "Therefore all who care about the idea of a league should try to have every detail of possible schemes most carefully examined beforehand and should be prepared to accept a serious, if difficult, advance even if it did not go so far as many of us would

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like. In the same way, though any league of nations to be perfect should embrace all nations, we may have to begin with a more restricted number, so that only those anxious to make league work shall be admitted. There again only experience can teach us how far to go.

Replying to a question, Lord Robert pointed out that in a community a criminal had an overwhelming force of the community against him. There was no question that he would be overpowered if he defied the community.

In the beginnings of the international league, small nations might feel rather chary about promising to take up arms against a criminal nation which defied the decrees of the league till they were quite certain that the criminal nation was equally certain to be beaten. They might, however, be prepared to enter into an agreement to suspend economic and other relations with any such nation until it came to reason.

Replying to The Christian Science Monitor representative's question as to whether he considered disarmament an alternative to a league of nations, Lord Robert reiterated that he was ready to go as far as it proved possible in all these directions, but disarmament to be any good must be general.

"How are you going to prevent secret arming by a dishonest nation," Lord Robert said. "You may suspect they are arming, but it might be a very difficult thing to prove. Moreover, small nations would again be at a disadvantage, for while a great nation might gradually collect armaments in secret, a small nation, if it wished to do the same owing to fear of its larger neighbors, would probably have to import its arms from outside and secrecy would be impossible."

Lord Robert also talked of the use of economic pressure, making it quite clear that he was not advocate of an economic war of hate after war. In effect, he would demand no economic measure detrimental to the Central Powers if it were based merely on the idea of revenge, but recognized that the force of events might prove detrimental to Germany whether they wished it or not. It would be only natural and he could not pretend to regret the fact that those who had fought together for freedom and justice should have developed mutual sympathy and understanding, which would tend to materialize in measures and developments more favorable to each other than to the Central Powers.

With a world shortage of raw materials, which the Allies controlled, it would be likely that they would see to each other's needs first of all. In reconstruction they would come first of all to each other's assistance, and, as a special example, the Allies would most decidedly see that Belgium was given every assistance before the interests of the Central Powers were dealt with.

With a heavy load of debt Great Britain might be driven to economic measures, of which many of them might formerly have disapproved, and here again there would be the inevitable tendency to give their allies more favorable terms than their enemies.

These considerations might be regarded as militating against the success of a league of nations, but certainly it seemed to him that Italy, France and Belgium, whose territory had been so badly devastated, would look to Great Britain and America for help in reconstruction and he personally felt strongly that their first duty was to their allies. At the same time he was strongly opposed to any merely punitive economic measures directed against Germany.

Balancing these diverse considerations, Lord Robert saw no reason to doubt the feasibility of a league of nations, though at first it might be limited in numbers and might begin modestly on the lines he had indicated, while in the economic pressure which powerful nations in the league could bring to bear on a recalcitrant nation the league might have a powerful weapon.

## TURKISH PREMIER ON WILSON SPEECH

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—President Wilson's speech offers the possibility of further development, if Turkey's territorial integrity is the restricted and its sovereignty preserved, Talaat Pasha, Turkish Premier, declared in an interview with a correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse.

"Mr. Lloyd George's speech does not allow the possibility of discussion."

## RAID ON PATROL BOATS

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The British Admiralty on Friday issued a statement which reads as follows: "A swift raid was made by a flotilla of large enemy torpedo boat destroyers at 1 a. m. today on our patrol forces in Dover straits."

The following crafts, which were occupied in hunting a submarine which had been sighted by the patrol, were sunk:

Trawler James Pond, drifters Jamie Murray, Clover Bank, W. Elliott, Cosmos, Silver Queen, Veracity and Christina Craig.

After having sunk these vessels the enemy destroyers returned rapidly to the north before any of our forces could engage them."

## German Version of Raid

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—The destruction of "strong forces" guarding the English Channel, was reported today in a German official statement. On Thursday night German torpedo boats, commanded by Captain Heinicke, surprised and attacked strong forces guarding the channel, the statement says. The forces consisted of a large guardship, numerous armed fishing boats and several motor boats, which were forced to give battle. The major part were destroyed. We suffered no losses and no damage.

## SIR ROBERT BORDEN OPENS CONFERENCE

Question of an Increased Production of Foodstuffs in Canada to Be Considered First—Labor and Fuel Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, welcomed the Provincial Premiers, or their representatives, on Friday morning to the conference called to consider war problems. The conference opened under the presidency of the Hon. C. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration. The only Premier who is absent is the Premier of Manitoba, Mr. Norris, that Province being represented by the Hon. T. A. Johnson.

Many subjects of the utmost importance to the country will be brought up and fully discussed during the several days' deliberation of the conference. The question of an increased production of foodstuffs is to be taken up first. Ways and means of cooperation between the federal and provincial governments to this end will receive special consideration. In view of the decision of the Government not to conscript farm labor, the better distribution of labor is regarded as a question of particular importance.

In connection with the securing work for demobilized soldiers, the conference is to consider a plan which has been under consideration by the British authorities, which provides for special insurance against unemployment of discharged soldiers and sailors and the registering of these men with the view to placing them in employment with their former or other employers.

The fuel problem is also to be discussed from every point of view and some action is to be recommended in order that the country may never again have to go through the same experiences as those which have been suffered for weeks past. Among other questions to be discussed in connection with the fuel problem are:

The opening up of disused Canadian coal mines with a view to increasing the available supply.

The mobilization of miners, so they shall be available when such labor is most needed.

The desirability of further briquetting experiments with the low-grade lignites of Saskatchewan.

The possible utilization of peat bogs.

The necessity of creating a fuel board for each Province.

The conference is to sit twice daily and the deliberations are likely to go over into several days of next week.

## LAW IS ASKED TO PUT IDLERS AT WORK

RENO, Nev.—"When the nation is at war, no man's time is his own. It belongs to the Government."

With this statement the Idaho State Council of Defense has appealed to the people of the State to see that the idlers, rich as well as poor, be put to some useful employment, says a Boise (Ida.) dispatch printed in the Reno Evening Gazette.

"If there is no state law to reach this class which is not contributing to the nation's needs, the first act of the Legislature, in the event it is called into special session, should be to place one on the statute books," says a statement issued by the council.

It recommends that the municipalities pass ordinances to meet the situation until the Legislature can act, and that a census of the idle men in the State be taken at once.

## RECTOR AS FIRST RATE

Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the United States Shipping Board, today received application from the Rev. Kenneth L. Holder, an Episcopal rector of Idaho Falls, Ida., for examination as first mate in the American Merchant Marine. Addison T. Smith, member of Congress from Idaho, supported the application. The Rev. Mr. Holder was on several vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company, rising to second mate in five years. Mr. Howard informed the Rev. Mr. Holder that his application would be accepted at once, and he would receive examination before United States Steamboat inspectors as soon as he had "brushed up" in navigation at a free federal school.

## CREDIT MEN FAVOR BILLS

Representatives of credit associations, wholesale and retail dealers, gathered in the rooms of the Boston Credit Men's Association, Friday, voiced their approval of House bills 708, 709, 710 and 711, saying that the adoption will strengthen the statistics governing credit and tend to discourage attempts at fraud. The bills designate a penalty for drawing worthless checks; prohibit the sale of merchandise or fixtures in bulk; amend the law relating to the making of false statements regarding assets, and makes it mandatory that the purpose of a chattel mortgage be made clear.

## SPAIN AND WILSON SPEECH

MADRID, Spain (Saturday).—Commenting on President Wilson's recent address, El Diario Universal says: "The speech is a faithful expression of the opinion of all humanity, to which all peoples must bow. It offers the only possible peace and it must be accepted. If it is not accepted by the Central Powers, the war will continue until President Wilson's ideas triumph."

El Mundo says that President Wilson's discourse is a prophecy which will be fulfilled in the near future. The triumph of America, it declares, will bring joy to all the belligerents.

## Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice

By ALFRED NOYES

Steadfast as any soldier of the line  
He served his England, with the imminent death  
Poised at his heart; nor did the world divine  
The constant peril of each burdened breath.

England, and the honor of England, he still served.  
Walking the strict path, with the old high pride  
Of those invincible knights who never swerved  
One hair's-breadth from the way until they died.

Quietness he loved, and books, and the grave beauty  
Of England's Helicon, whose eternal light  
Shines like a lantern on that road of duty,  
Discerned of few, in this chaotic night.

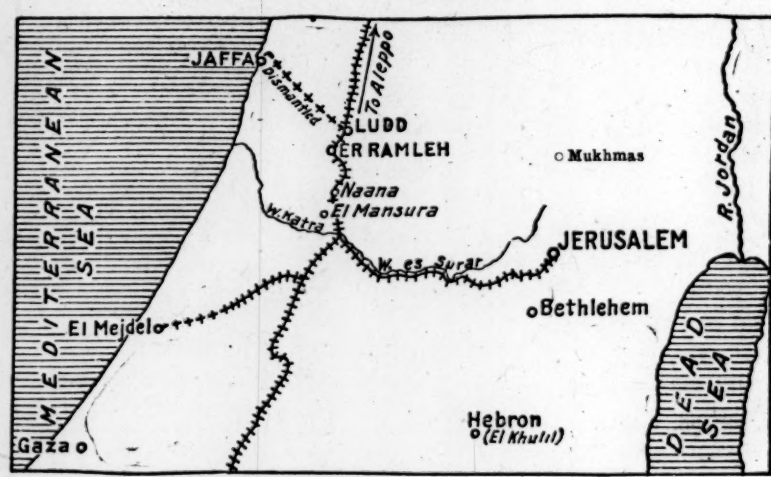
And his own pen, foretelling his release,  
Told us that he foreknew the end was peace.

Soldier of England, he shall live, unsleeping,  
Among his friends, with the old proud flag above;  
For even today, her honor is in his keeping.  
He has joined the hosts that guard her with their love.

They shine like stars, unnumbered, happy legions,  
In those high realms where all our darkness dies;  
He moves, with honor, in those loftier regions,  
Above this "world of passion and of lies."

For so he called it, keeping his own high passion  
A silent flame before the true and good;  
Not fawning on the throng in this world's fashion,  
To come and see what all might see who would.

Soldier of England, perfect, gentle knight,  
The soul of Sidney welcomes you tonight.  
—From the New York Times, by permission.



Map of Palestine

Continuing their successful campaign north of Jerusalem, the British forces have advanced their front to an average depth of two miles on either side of Mukhmas

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

and Witschaete there was hostile artillery activity."

## German Raids Repulsed

PARIS, France (Saturday).—Enemy raids near Ville-sur-Tourbe, in the Champagne region, and near Burnhaupt and Labas in the upper Alsace, were repulsed, an official communiqué stated today.

In the Vauquois sector we raided the enemy lines and brought back prisoners, the statement said.

## British Advance in Palestine

LONDON, England (Saturday).—An official statement was issued yesterday dealing with the operations in Palestine. It says:

"Yesterday we advanced our line on a front of six miles to an average depth of two miles on either side of the village of Mukhmas, 11½ miles north-northeast of Jerusalem."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—The German official statement made public on Friday says:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: There has been artillery and mine firing activity on isolated sectors. Detachments of a naval division captured two officers and 26 men as the result of a reconnoitering attack against the Belgian lines southwest of Manneken-vere.

Army of the German Crown Prince: Northwest and east of Rheims there has been great reconnoitering activity on the part of the enemy forces. In the region of Prunay and southwest of Tahure lively artillery duels have developed.

Army of Duke Albrecht: The fighting activity has been revived intermittently in the upper Alsace.

During January the enemy troops lost on the German front 20 captive balloons and also 151 airplanes, 67 of which fell behind our lines. The remainder were seen to fall within the enemy positions. In aerial fighting we lost 68 airplanes and four captive balloons.

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The British War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

The enemy artillery showed considerable activity early in the night against our front line in the Quent sector. Apart from patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Lens, in which we secured prisoners, there is nothing further to report on the British front. On Thursday morning an attack by a German raiding party on a Belgian post was successfully repulsed.

PARIS, France (Saturday).—The French War Office issued a statement on Friday which reads as follows:

Detachments of French troops last night penetrated the German lines northeast of Courcy and returned with a dozen prisoners and one machine gun.

In the Champagne a lively artillery duel was maintained throughout the night, notably in the sector of the Butte du Mesnil. The total number of prisoners taken by the French in the course of the operation at this point on Feb. 13 was 177.

On the right bank of the River Meuse and in the Woëvre the night was marked by violent bombardments. In upper Alsace the French repulsed

a German raid in the region south of Seppois.

Elsewhere the night was calm. Aviation.—On the night of Feb. 12-13 French aerial squadrons dropped 4500 kilograms of projectiles on the railroad stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schemblez and Metz-Sablons. Fires and explosions were observed at the stations at Schemblez and Metz-Sablons.

Last night's statement says: On both sides of the Meuse in the Woëvre region and in the Vosges Mountains there have been lively artillery engagements. Two raids on our lines along the Chaume wood sector were arrested by our fire.

Eastern Theater, Feb. 14.—West of the Vardar two raids upon our positions were completely defeated. West of Ochrida a French reconnaissance dispersed Austrian detachments and captured three prisoners. There were reciprocal artillery actions north of Monastir.

ROME, Italy (Saturday).—The Italian War Office issued a statement on Friday which reads as follows:

There has been slight fighting activity along the entire front. Our artillery fire effectively disturbed enemy working parties in the Val Giudicaria. There has been reciprocal rifle firing by patrols in the Lagarina Valley.

## CONFERENCE ON VOCATIONAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass.—Vocational opportunities for college women are to be discussed by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the children's department, United States Department of Labor, and others at the second vocational conference to be held under the auspices of the bureau of vocational opportunities of Wheaton College on March 7 and 8.

Dr. Samuel V. Cole, president of Wheaton College, is to welcome the visitors on March 7, after which Dr. Claxton will speak on the "Relation of Vocational Guidance to a College of Liberal Arts." In the evening, Miss Lathrop is to speak on "Women in Government Service," and Mrs. von Baur Hansel of the League of Business Opportunities for Women, is to tell of opportunities of women in journalism.

Miss Emile J. Hutchinson, manager, Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, New York City, is to tell of "The Newer Demands for College Women," at the morning session on the closing day. Henry Kendall of Norwood speaks on "Opportunities for Executive Work in Manufacturing Industries." In the evening, Miss Caroline B. Dow, dean of the Y. W. C. A. National Training School, New York City, is to discuss "Opportunities for Training School Graduates and Y. W. C. A. War Work." The closing address is to be given by T. K. Corey of Boston on "College Women in a Department Store." The conference is to be interspersed with informal discussions of the general topic under consideration.

## U-BOAT ATTACKS DOVER

LONDON, England (Saturday).—An enemy submarine bombarded Dover this morning, killing a child and injuring three men and women and three children. Lord French, Director of Home Defense, announced today. The U-boat appeared off Dover at 1 o'clock. The bombardment lasted only three or four minutes, in which time about 30 shells were fired. Several houses were slightly damaged.

## ITALY'S TREATY WITH THE ALLIES IN APRIL OF 1915

(Continued from page one)

of Sassano and as much territory as would be required to secure their military safety approximately between the river Vojazza in the north and in the east down to the borders of the Chimir district in the south.

"Art. 7. Italy having received Trentino and Istria under Article 4, and Dalmatia and the Adriatic Islands under Article 5, and the Gulf of Valona, is not, in case of the creation of a small autonomous and neutralized Albanian State, to resist the possible desire of France, Great Britain and Russia to distribute among Montenegro, Serbia and Greece the northern and southern parts of Albania. Albania's southern littoral, from the frontier of the Italian district of Valona to Capo Stylos, is to be neutralized. Italy to have the right to enter upon foreign relations with Albania; Italy, at any rate, to agree to the inclusion in Albania of sufficient territory to allow her frontiers to touch those of Greece and Serbia west of Ochrida Lake.

"Art. 8. Italy will obtain all the Twelve Islands now occupied by her, in full possession.

"Art. 9. France, Great Britain and Russia admit, in principle, Italy's interest in the maintenance of a political balance of power in the Mediterranean and her right, in the event of a partition of Turkey, to a share, equal to theirs, in the basin of the Mediterranean adjoining the province of Adalia, in which Italy has already secured special rights and interests defined in the Italo-British Convention. The zone to be made Italy's property is to be more precisely defined in due course in conformity with the vital interests of France and Great Britain. Italy's interests will also be taken into consideration if the Powers should also maintain the territorial integrity of Asiatic Turkey for some future period of time, and if they should only proceed to establish among themselves spheres of influence. In case France, Great Britain and Russia should, in the course of the present war, occupy any districts of Asiatic Turkey, the entire territory adjacent to Adalia and defined more precisely below is to be left to Italy, who reserves her right to occupy it.

"Art. 10. In Libya, Italy is to enjoy all those rights and privileges which now belong to the Sultan in virtue of the treaty of Lausanne.

"Art. 11. Italy is to share in the war indemnity in correspondence with the magnitude of her sacrifices and efforts.

"Art. 12. Italy adheres to the declaration made by France, England, and Russia about leaving Arabia and the holy Muhammadan places in the hands of an independent Muhammadan power.

"Art. 13. If France and Great Britain extend their colonial possessions in Africa, at the expense of Germany, they will admit in principle Italy's right to demand certain compensations in an extension of her possessions in Erythraea, Somaliland, and Libya, and the colonial areas adjoining French and British colonies.

"Art. 14. Great Britain promises to facilitate for Italy the immediate flotation on the London market of a loan on advantageous terms to the amount of not less than £50,000,000.

"Art. 15. France, Great Britain and Russia pledge themselves to support Italy in not permitting the representatives of the Holy See to undertake any diplomatic steps, having for their object the conclusion of peace, or the settlement of questions connected with the present war.

"Art. 16. The present treaty is to be kept secret. As regards Italy's adhesion to the declaration of Sept. 5, 1914, this declaration alone will be published immediately on the declaration of war by or against Italy."

The agreement considered this memorandum, the authorized representatives of France, Great Britain and Russia agree with the representatives of Italy, likewise authorized, as follows: France, Great Britain and Russia express their full agreement with the memorandum thus submitted by the Italian Government. Regarding Articles 1, 2, and 3 concerning the coordination of the military and naval operations of all the four powers, Italy declares that she will actively intervene at the earliest possible date, in any case not later than one month after the present document is signed by the contracting parties. The undersigned

have confirmed in London by hand and seal the present instrument in four copies. (Signed)

GREY  
CAMBON  
IMPERIALI  
BENCKENDORF."

## Poles Resist Settlement

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—Polish parliamentarians are embittered against Austria, says the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, because, in addition to losing Cholim, Poland will not include all the Polish territory in Russia. Lodz and Dombrovitsa are severed from Poland, and the Poles are refused access to the sea, the newspaper adds.

## Austrians Reoccupy Brody

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—By virtue of the treaty with the Ukraine, by which the frontiers between Austria-Hungary and the new state were established, Austro-Hungarian troops Wednesday entered Brody and took peaceful possession of the town, says a dispatch from Vienna. Thus the last big town in East Galicia was returned to Austria-Hungary.

## GIFT TO RED CROSS IS PRICE OF RELEASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Washington Cotton Oil Co., of Tennessee, Ga., having been found guilty of a violation of the rules of the Federal Food Administration and therefore, by order of the Food Administrator, having forfeited its license, beginning February 23, has been advised that the order revoking the license will not be enforced should the company place in the hands of Dr. Andrew M. Soule, Food Administrator for Georgia, a contribution of \$500 to the Red Cross.

The \$500 contribution demanded of the Washington Oil Company, it is declared, must be in addition to any donations the company may have made previously to the Red Cross. On application by the Southern Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, the Atlanta Food Administration office today approved the above facts as printed in today's Atlanta Constitution.

## Defense Council Sentences

Three Men Are Ordered to Make Contributions to War Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NELSON, Neb.—Because of alleged pro-German utterances and failure to lend financial support to war measures, Chris Ostjick, Andrew Mortensen and William Appleback were recently called before the County Council of Defense and, after a hearing, all three were sentenced to make contributions to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., and to purchase war savings stamps. All three men promised to do as required of them, and to be more discreet in their language in future.

Messrs. Ostjick and Mortensen were told to each pay \$25 to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., and to make an investment of \$100 in war stamps. Mr. Appleback, who is not so well off financially, was let off with an order to donate \$5 to each of the organizations.

## LABOR PANEL INSPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, have inspected the bronze panel representing "The Triumph of Labour," presented by the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor for their new offices in Washington.

## Filene's Women's Spring coats



Bolivia, tricot and silvertone coats are Filene values at \$35, \$25 and \$45 respectively. The Bolivia coats are a striking value. One style is sketched.

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## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a two-thirds majority in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that have voted in favor, 6.  
Number that have voted against, 0.  
Number that have yet to vote, 42.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 30.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.  
VIRGINIA—Jan. 19.  
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.  
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.  
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

## ADVANCE IN GAS PRICE IS PROTESTED

A petition for a public hearing on the proposed increase in the price of gas 20 cents a thousand feet was filed with the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission, Friday, by Mayor Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester, who claims that the advance is not justified by the increase in the cost of materials of production. The petition says, in part: "Increases have been made within a period of approximately 10 months and are grossly excessive and not justified by the increase in the cost of production of gas in said Worcester within such period of time. Your complainant further alleges that the gas now being sold and delivered by said company is of inferior quality."

"Wherefore, your complainant petitions this honorable board to order a reduction in the price of gas sold by said company and delivers in said Worcester and to fix a maximum price therefor, and further to order an improvement in the quality of said gas, in accordance with the statutes relative thereto."

"Your complainant further requests that he be given a public hearing at an early date upon the matters herein complained of, such hearing to be held in said city of Worcester."

## FUEL ORDER PROTESTED

"An unnecessary upsetting of business" is the way F. Alexander Chandler, president of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to David A. Ellis of the Massachusetts Fuel Committee, describes the latter's order requiring retail stores to close at 4:45 p. m. He says that the plan proposed by the Retail Trade Board, which was rejected by the fuel committee, should at least be given a fair trial. This is to permit the retail stores to open at 9:15 a. m. and close at 5:15 p. m. He reviews the cooperation which the retail merchants in Boston have given the Fuel Administration and says they have shown repeatedly their unselfish patriotism.



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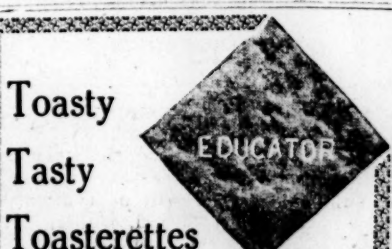
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## LEAGUE OF NATIONS IDEA GAINS GROUND

Scheme Indorsed During Past Year by Prominent Statesmen in Allied and Enemy Countries—Press Opinion Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
By a correspondent in touch with the British League of Nations Society of which Lord Shaw of Dunfermline is president

LONDON, England—In his famous speech at Dublin on Sept. 25, 1914, the former Prime Minister said: "The idea of public right, what does it mean? It means, finally, or it ought to mean, the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambitions, for groupings and alliances and a precarious equilibrium, of a real European partnership, based on the recognition of equal rights and established and enforced by a common will. A year ago that would have sounded like a Utopian idea. . . . And when this war is decided in favor of the Allies, it will at once come within the range, and before long within the grasp, of European statesmanship."

The war has not yet been decided in favor of one side or the other, but Mr. Asquith's prophecy is, nevertheless, within measurement distance of fulfillment. During the past year the "Utopian" idea of a "peace partnership of nations" has come rapidly to the front, and has been indorsed by prominent statesmen in both the allied and enemy countries.

The following are among some of the more important pronouncements that have been made:

Allies' Note, Jan. 10, 1917. "In a general way they (the allied governments) desire to declare their respect for the lofty sentiments inspiring the American note and their whole-hearted agreement with the proposal to create a League of Nations which shall assure peace and justice throughout the world. They recognize all the benefits which will accrue to the cause of humanity and civilization from the institution of international arrangements designed to prevent violent conflicts between nations, and so framed as to provide the sanctions necessary to their enforcement, lest an illusory security should serve merely to facilitate fresh acts of aggression."

Mr. Asquith has spoken in favor of the League of Nations five times during 1917, in the House of Commons on Feb. 1, at Leeds on September 26, in an interview in the Observer on Nov. 11, in Birmingham on Dec. 11, and in the House of Commons on Dec. 20. On the last occasion he stated with emphasis that the establishment of the League of Nations was "the avowed purpose from the very first, so far as we are concerned, of the Government and the people of the United Kingdom and of the Empire, the purpose for which we entered into the war and for which we are continuing the war, the purpose for which we shall prosecute the war to its due end."

Lord Robert Cecil, Dec. 19, 1917. "I would not remain for an hour a member of any government who did not make the arrangement of a League of Nations after the war one of its main objects."

Mr. Lloyd George, Jan. 11, 1917. "The best security for peace will be that nations band themselves together to punish the peace breaker. In the armories of Europe every weapon will be a sword of justice. In the government of men, every army will be the constabulary of peace."

Dec. 20, 1917. Referring to the setting up of the Inter-Allied Council at Versailles, the Prime Minister said: "For the first time we are setting up the machinery of a League of Nations, a complete machine for dealing not merely with military and naval matters, but also with financial, economic, shipping, and other things essential to the life of a nation."

Mr. Bonar Law, Jan. 24, 1917. "I think it is not impossible . . . that the time may come when the nations of the world will look upon what Cromwell described as his great work as their great work too—that of being a constabulary to preserve peace in the parish."

General Smuts, May 14, 1917. "A nation which has got off the rails, or intends to get off the rails, must know that in the last resort the League of Nations against here are going to use force, and are going to force her on the rails, if she is not going willingly to come back."

Oct. 24, 1917. "The principal achievement of this war should be to establish machinery for securing peace after the war. We want to see arbitration to prevent the outbreak of wars in future. We want a League of Nations with force behind it, to see that there is no future threat against the peace of the world."

Mr. Bunciman, Nov. 18, 1917. "The only sense in which a League of Nations can be reasonably contemplated is in that defined by President Wilson . . . a League which would, in effect, penalize Great Powers must have behind it a great sanction. . . . I look round in every direction in vain for a sanction, except that of the economic offensive."

President Wilson. In his speech to the Senate on Jan. 22, in his speech to Congress on April 2, and in his message to the Provisional Russian Government on June 9, President Wilson spoke in favor of the League of Nations. On Dec. 4, the President again proclaimed his unchangeable belief in the "partnership of nations" which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace."

M. Ribot, June 6, 1917. "We nations in arms will form a Society of Nations. That is where the future of humanity lies."

The French Socialists at their Bordeaux Congress in October declared for a League of Nations, and M. Thomas, Socialist leader and an ardent supporter of the war, is also pushing the same idea.

From the neutral and enemy sides,

expressions of opinion in favor of a League of Nations may be found in the Pope's note to the belligerent governments on Aug. 1, Count Csernin's speech on Oct. 2, at Budapest, articles by Captain Persius, the German naval expert, and by Herr Freiherr Schenck zu Schweinsberg in the Berliner Tageblatt and in an important statement by Herr Erzberger, the German Center Party leader.

Labor and churches. The labor movement and the churches alike are active partisans of the idea of a League of Nations. The British Worker's League has declared in its favor, while the recently published "War Aims" of the British Labor Party give strong support to the idea.

In the religious world support for the League of Nations has increased enormously during 1917. Not only have individual ministers, such as the Rev. F. B. Meyer, Dr. Garvie and others spoken in favor of the league, but the Free Church Council has passed a resolution strongly supporting the proposal to establish a League of Nations after the war.

During the past year the active work of the League of Nations Society has greatly increased, so that the society has been obliged to take larger offices and to start a separate press department. Three important meetings were held under the auspices of the society during the summer. On May 14, a highly successful public meeting was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, at which General Smuts, Lord Bryce, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Hugh Cecil and others spoke.

On July 17 the society initiated a conference of ministers of religion at the Central Hall, Westminster, at which the Bishop of Oxford presided. As a result of this conference, an auxiliary committee was formed of ministers of religion from all denominations. The object of this committee is to promote the idea of a League of Nations throughout the churches, and more particularly to help to create good will toward all the peoples.

On July 23, the society convened a conference of members of the legal profession, at which Lord Parmoor, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, Sir Walter Phillimore and others, spoke.

During the autumn of 1917 a large number of small meetings have been held throughout the country and also a course of six lectures has been given in six Midland towns.

The list of vice-presidents of the society steadily increases, and now includes the names of Lord Farrer, Sir Donald Maclean, M. P.; Sir A. D. Steel Maitland, M. P.; Prof. Gilbert Murray; the chief rabbi, the dean of St. Paul's; Lieut.-Col. Sir Harry Verney, M. P.; the Bishop of Worcester and the Hon. W. P. Schreiner.

What the press is saying about the League of Nations.

The following very much abridged list of quotations from the London and English provincial press indicates the extent to which opinion in general is in favor of the establishment of a League of Nations:

The Observer, Oct. 28. "The first duty of the Government is, by universal admission, to win the war and establish that League of Nations for permanent peace."

The New Statesman, Oct. 27. "The only conceivable machinery on which permanent peace and national disarmament can rest is that of a League of Nations; the creation of such a league is now an official British war aim."

The National News, Oct. 28. "Individual differences today are not usually settled by the fists; there are other methods, and, equally, arbitration courts may well replace cannon in the future."

The Daily News and Leader, Nov. 24. "Either we are fighting with President Wilson for a victory which will give us the League of Nations, or we are fighting with Mr. Clemenceau for a victory which repudiates the League of Nations. . . . If the League of Nations is to be the foundation stone of allied policy, then the fact should be known and proclaimed and should govern our conduct of the war, our proposals for peace, our economic policy for the future and our attitude on the one side to the Prussian system, on the other side to the German people."

The Sunday School Chronicle, Nov. 29. "It is our conviction that one certain result of the war will be the formation of a League of Nations pledged to secure and maintain a world peace."

The Nation, Oct. 27. "The nations are still divided on almost every territorial or national issue which it (the war) has raised. But they are practically united on the question of their government after it. They are all for the League of Nations."

Truth, Nov. 28. "We may contemplate a combined arrangement among the nations—the present neutral parties to it no less than the belligerents—designed to secure peace by preventing preparations for war and enforcing the adjustment of all international questions by peaceable means."

The statesmen of America and Britain have blessed the idea officially. They could hardly do less, for some such scheme was implied in all the official formulas in which the war aims of the Allies have been presented."

The Evening Standard, in a series of leading articles and editorial paragraphs, is using the idea of the immediate formation of the League of Nations, to which Germany would only be admitted on her having exhibited signs of a real "change of heart."

In the provincial press, leading articles or favorable comments on the subject of a League of Nations have appeared in the following papers:

The Salisbury Times, Northern Echo, Wellington Weekly News, Dewsbury Reporter, Lancashire Daily Post, Ayrshire Post, Yorkshire Observer, Edinburgh Evening News, Cork Examiner, Huddersfield Examiner, Glasgow Bulletin, Aberdeen Evening Gazette, Yorkshire Evening News, Birmingham Gazette and Express, Irish News, Consett Guardian, Western Daily Mercury, Freeman's Journal, South Wales Argus, Surrey Mirror and County Post, Rugby Observer, and Aberdeen Free Press.

## UNEASINESS AMONG FRENCH SOCIALISTS

Split in Ranks Declared to Be Pending Despite Fact That Idea Is Ridiculed—M. Thomas' Speeches One of the Causes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A Socialist schism of some consequence is declared to be pending, and the subject is occupying the attention of some political circles. The Socialists themselves deny the idea, and laugh at it. Those who have nothing to do with French Socialism, however, except watch and criticize it, are confident that beneath the surface there are troubled workings.

The speeches of M. Albert Thomas seem to have been one of the main causes. A short while since the Fédération de la Seine, to which M. Thomas belongs, had something to say on the subject. But another matter which has attracted more attention and has caused reports of another "schism" is a statement issued at the end of a general meeting of the executive committee of the Republican Committee of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, under the presidency of M. Mascaraud, Senator, at the headquarters in the Place de Valois.

It was obvious that something of deep importance was being discussed, because the meeting lasted from half-past three in the afternoon to seven at night. At its finish the following statement was issued: "After a somewhat lengthy discussion the executive committee has decided that the Republican Committee, which was affiliated to the executive committee of the Radical and Socialist Party shall withdraw its delegates from that committee and resume its complete independence. It has been made clear that this decision does not imply any change of policy whatever on the part of the committee, which intends, in conformity with the Radical Party, to continue to support a definite Democratic policy and one of Republican concentration, but it wishes to be responsible only for its own acts."

When this resolution was sent along to M. Deberle, the president of the executive committee of the Radical Party, M. Mascaraud sent with it a letter of explanation in which he said that the meeting at which the decision had been reached had been called at the request of a number of his colleagues and especially those who had acted as delegates to the executive committee at the last meeting and who asked to be relieved of their appointments as delegates. The general meeting, after hearing what they had to say, had unanimously agreed to their withdrawal, and at the same time agreed unanimously that it would not fill their places. It followed from these two resolutions that in the future the Republican Committee of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture would not be represented as an association on the executive committee. This, however, did not imply—and M. Mascaraud stated that he had special instructions to emphasize this point—that the executive committee intended to bring about any change in its line of policy, for they remained, and would always remain, attached to the basic ideas which form the foundation of the program of the Radical and Socialist Party.

They had lent their active assistance to that party for 18 years and during that period they had worked together to obtain a large number of necessary reforms. Imbued with the true spirit of democracy, they would continue to exert their efforts and to agree to all necessary sacrifices in favor of reforms which would assure to their collaborators—workmen and employees generally—a better reward for their labor.

The essence of the break lies in the last few lines of this letter, which are as follows: "We still believe also that the aims of political and social progress can only be achieved by action and the concerted action of all those who desire it. Convinced that unity among Republicans is more than ever necessary in order to insure victory and the economic recovery of the country, we regret that the executive committee at its most recent meetings should have allowed itself to become absorbed by questions of persons which, to our minds, it is foolish to have raised, as they can only lead to divisions in the democratic party."

The further explanation of this breach lies in the circumstance of the recent decision of the executive committee to circulate throughout the country the speeches made by M. Joseph Caillaux and M. Pierre Renaudel in the Chamber on the question of raising the parliamentary immunity in regard to the proceedings now being taken against the former. This decision, it will be remembered, was sharply contested, and by nobody more than by the committee which M. Mascaraud leads, who considered that the Radical Socialist Party ought not to identify itself in this way and to this extent with the affairs Caillaux.

When the news of the secession became known there was some lively gossip on the subject in political circles and in the corridors of the Chamber and Senate. It began to appear that, though none of them might be very serious, there was more than one cause of difference between the party sections, and here and there it was declared that a considerable regrouping would be necessary. One very noticeable thing was that at the Palais Bourbon an appreciable number of Radical deputies were heard to declare that they dissented from any attitude of hostility to M. Clemenceau, such as had been shown by the Socialists. The Radical Party, they said, is a party for government and national



Priory church, Clerkenwell, from an old print

## SERVICE AT KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS CHURCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"The British armies have not entered Jerusalem as the crusaders might have done in shining armor and with waving pennons. They are armies of plain citizens, but they have been inspired by an ideal as lofty as that which inspired the Crusaders." These were the words of the Archbishop of York in his address at the thanksgiving service held in the second week of the New Year at the old Priory Church of the Order of the Knights Hospitallers. It is seven centuries since, in 1185, the church of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell was dedicated. Two years later the Sepulcher at Jerusalem fell into the hands of Saladin, and has, with but short intervals, remained in non-Christian hands, up to that day in December when General Allenby entered Jerusalem by the Jaffa Gate. The old pagantry of chivalry was not absent from the service held by the Knights Hospitallers in all that remains of their once famous priory. From the gate of St. John to the church, a procession was formed of the knights, wearing the black robe with the large cross, their insignia in the earliest days, before the martial Prior, Raymond de Pay, adopted the red cross and the sword of battle. The prayer of the order was used which sets forth the knightly virtues of Prudence, Temperance, Justice and Fortitude, symbolized by the arms of the cross. The points stand for the eight Beatitudes which spring from the practice of these virtues, while the whiteness of the cross symbolizes the purity of life required of those who fight "for the defense of the Christian faith and live for the service of the poor and suffering." The text of the archbishop's address in this service which linked the old world with the new so strangely and significantly, was from Psalm cxxxvii, 5, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning."

The president of the executive committee of the Radical Socialist Party, M. Deberle, to whom the letter of secession was addressed, professes that he cannot in the least understand the meaning of the sentence as to the "questions of persons." He says he rejects any such insinuation, and the party executive committee is not led by any particular man, nor even by a party, following a higher, more disinterested and more generous policy, that is, a national policy. If, he adds, M. Mascaraud and his committee wish to resume their liberty of action they may do so, and the full responsibility for the rupture will rest upon them. The executive committee has done all that is possible to avoid it. But it must be very well understood that they have never intended to shield the guilty. They must be punished, if found guilty. Justice, truth and light are all that they desire.

Reverting to the Socialist split mentioned at the outset, the official organ, L'Humanité, smiles upon the idea and says that never were the Socialists more united than now. The Kienthians are reproaching M. Albert Thomas for not respecting the terms of the answer to the Holland-Scandinavian questionnaire, yet those who protest did not themselves vote for that answer, and the fact that, not having done so, they now called upon others to respect the terms of it as it had been passed, was a proof of unity. "This is the hour," it goes on, "when Socialists see approaching the solutions to their problems both at home and abroad. It is the hour when the war comes to an end and peace is to be settled, and the Socialists, by their union, serve at the same time the interests of the Republic, of France, and of humanity. They have known times when duty was more difficult and their unity did not fail them. Nobody at this present moment can break up their unity without breaking himself. Nobody thinks of it, and even the natural divergence of opinions will lead us to one thing only, it will urge us to make still clearer the solutions to the problems for which we strive."

BRITISH INSTITUTE IN FLORENCE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FLORENCE, Italy—A British Institute is shortly to be opened in Florence.

Lane Bryant  
21-23 W. 38th St., New York  
Announcing  
Spring Styles  
For Women of All Sizes  
36 to 56 Bust

A splendid assortment of newest apparel that embody all the distinctive Lane Bryant features.

Suits—Coats—Dresses  
Sweater Coats—Skirts

—Final—  
Clearance Sale

A last opportunity to procure at great savings

Late Winter Apparel  
—White Sale—  
For Stout Women

Negligees, Corsets, Petticoats, Brassieres, Waists, House Dresses, Underwear, etc.

REDUCE COAL BILLS

20% or more  
Our device has proven its efficiency on over 1500 heating plants in Rm., apt., buildings, stores, churches, etc., in Chicago.  
10 Days' Free Trial  
Price (installed) \$20 to \$60  
Phone or write for information and list of users. Franklin 3474.  
CROWN FUEL SAVING CO.  
385 W. Lake St., Chicago  
Good territory open to reliable men.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State Senate has passed a bill providing for a state industrial school for girls. The measure carries an appropriation of \$40,000 if so much be necessary for the institution.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

BRAND'S A-1 SAUCE  
Food flavor is a hall mark of civilization. The discriminating palate appreciates the tang and zest imparted to soups, meats, fish, rarebits and the like by Brand's A-1 Sauce.

"Always in good taste"  
Use it in your kitchen and on your table for its invariable distinction of flavor.

Sold Everywhere  
G. F. HEBBLEIN & BRO.  
Sole Importers  
196 Trumbull Street  
HARTFORD—CONNECTICUT

Children's Surprise Gardens  
Send for special assortment of guaranteed flower seeds direct from the famous Busch Gardens.  
FRASER'S  
SUNFLORESEED  
Let your children raise and harvest their own beautiful blossoms of many colors. Complete directions and full guarantee. 50 cts. postage prepaid.  
Address: R. G. FRASER  
(Designer and Builder of Busch Gardens)  
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Member  
Florists'  
Telegraph  
Delivery

124 Tremont St., Boston  
Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours' Notice

ENVELOPES  
20% SAVING  
BUSINESS ENVELOPES  
Samples and Prices on Request  
BERKOWITZ ENVELOPE CO.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Wanted, Laundry Foreman  
Must be A-1 working foreman. Plant modern and doing around \$700. Salary to start \$25. Send references with first letter.

WENATCHEE STEAM LAUNDRY  
Wenatchee, Wash.

Massachusetts Trust Co.  
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES  
\$5.00 per year and upwards.  
Storage for Silver and Valuables at Reasonable Rates.  
Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts  
238 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

RECORD JUSTIFIES  
PROHIBITION LAW

South Dakota, by Rigid Enforcement Under Direction of State Sheriff, Shows Marked Reduction in Crime in All Its Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau



PUBLIC OWNERSHIP  
IDEA IS ADVOCATED

New York Commissioner of Immigration at Economic Club of Boston Dinner Says Movement Necessary to Democracy

Public utilities should be owned by the people, in order that democracy, instead of privilege, may rule, in the opinion of Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York and former special United States commissioner to investigate municipal ownership in Great Britain, speaking at a dinner of the Economic Club of Boston at the Boston City Club Friday evening. The subject for discussion was "Our Street Railway Crisis," having to do with present transportation conditions in Boston.

Mr. Howe dealt with the question from the standpoint of service more than from that of stock prices, dividends, credit, or other angle of that character, as was the case with most of the speakers. He recommended, without qualification, public ownership for the Boston Elevated.

He said that several years ago he went to England, with others, on a mission to study business methods in city administration. He was received with a certain amount of skepticism. The English, he said, did not understand what could actuate the city of New York to give away its street railways, which earned money, and keep its ferries, which lost; they did not see, he said, why the people of the United States should keep up the practice of giving away their electric lighting, street car, and other privileges which are profitable, and retain the sewers and other things which are not. "That kind of business," the English told him, "would soon break us over here."

Street railways, said Mr. Howe, determine the size of a city and standards of housing comforts. One reason the cities are crowded, he said, is the conflict between private ownership and public interest. The car mile earnings of a street railway company determine whether it is making money, and these depend on the "straphanger." The private owner of a street railway makes more money if the people are crowded into tenements; whereas the public owners, whose object only is service, want the people to live out in the open where there is sunlight and fresh air.

He spoke of the beneficial effect on employees; of the good service and big profits of the publicly owned line in San Francisco; and saw no reason why the public operation would not be as efficient as private. "I think our cities are inefficient," he said; "I also think our business is inefficient."

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, spoke for the plan the commission has recommended for the Boston Elevated.

## Fare Question Views

President Brush's Remarks Would Indicate Favor for 10 Cents

Statements of Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated, at a luncheon of Boston real estate men at the Boston City Club on Friday, were interpreted to mean that if the Elevated could have its way, it would charge a 10-cent fare. He indicated that in his opinion the service-at-cost plan plus interest is necessary for the company. It is on the order of the plan in operation in Cleveland.

There, he said, the car-rider is charged a four-cent fare and one cent for a transfer. The average ride is 2.19 miles. The average ride on the Boston Elevated is 4.05 miles. If the fare system in Cleveland is right, he said, the Elevated ought to charge an eight-cent fare with two cents more for transfers.

He gave in detail reasons why the company wants more money and is trying to get the State to revoke the charter which the Elevated cherished so long. Some of these were the increased cost of material and equipment; the coming increase in the cost of labor, according to agreement with the union; the approaching charge for the rental of the Dorchester tunnel; and the heatless Mondays, which reduced the company's business.

## THRIFT STAMP SALE PUSHED

Sale of thrift war stamps through the post office department is being pushed by William F. Murray, postmaster of Boston, and postal clerks and carriers who show any lack of appreciation of the importance of the work, have been shifted to other duties in the Boston district. These transfers, however, have been few, according to Postmaster Murray, and the force as a whole is making every effort to bring in needed revenue for the prosecution of the war. Although the work of selling thrift stamps has been going on for nearly two months, it has not resulted, according to Postmaster Murray, in any deterioration in the efficiency of the postal service in Boston.

WAR RISK INSURANCE EXTENSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress has granted an extension of 60 days in which soldiers and sailors of the United States who have not yet taken advantage of the government war risk insurance, may do so. This means all men in service have until April 12 in which to file application for insurance.

## Buy Thrift Stamps

Your government pays you 4% compound interest on money saved by Thrift Stamps. Who saves—serves. Start a Thrift Card now! Cashier's Desk—Street Floor

Tuesday

Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

Tuesday

## Conserve Food

You can do your part each day to help win the war. Save wheat—save meat—save sugar. Save for Our Soldiers!

## Mark-Downs—Special Sales

## NEW Silvertone Velours Coats

## Spring Models—Just Received

Misses' Silvertone Velours—some trench back models, full belted—others straight line models with semi-yoke back, round lapel collars and flying patch pockets. Shades of lapin, khaki, rooky, monaco, etc. Priced 29.50 and 35.00

Also Misses' and Women's New Coats of gabardine, bolivia and suede—some strictly tailored—others straight line or draped. Prices 22.50 to 75.00

## NEW Robes and Tunics

## From several special purchases

Secured at important discounts from importers, etc., who were disposing of their surplus stocks. Beautiful spangled and beaded tunics, semi-made suits and dresses, etc. Values 35.00 to 95.00. Prices 15.00 to 38.00

NEW Semi-Made Suits, crepe ratine, faintly emb., 16.50, 19.50 and 22.50

## NEW Baronette Satin Skirts

## Third Floor—New Building

One of the most stylish of all skirt materials for Spring shown in sport styles at 13.50 to 18.50; in plaited styles at 22.50 to 25.00. Priced 13.50 to 25.00

White Gabardine Skirts.....3.95 to 8.00  
Misses' Imported Goline Skirts.....5.95  
Misses' White Tub Satin Skirts.....13.75  
Misses' White Gabardine Skirts.....5.95 to 7.50

## NEW Foulard Silks

## Very smart for Spring

Foulard afternoon and street dresses are being shown by all the exclusive dress-makers, in such shades as navy, Copenhagen, taupe, brown and light colors; also black, 40 in. wide. Priced, yd. 2.25 to 3.00

## Glove Silk Underwear

## From a maker's sample line

Vests, Bloomers, Envelope Chemises and Union Suits, of tricot, Milanese silk and "regimental cloth"—lace and ribbon trimmed. Regularly 2.25 to 8.00. Priced 1.50 to 6.25

## Hudson Seal Coats

## Plain or Skunk Trimmed

Beautiful coats at prices which probably cannot be equaled next season—some just purchased at special concessions—others reduced from our own stock. About fifteen choice coats in all. Specially priced \$165 to \$350

## Imported Cretonnes

## of heavy quality

Imported Cretonnes featuring the small detached chintz patterns—also many striped patterns and some with allover tapestry effects. Regularly priced up to .55 yd. Priced, yd. .35 and .50

## 31st Annual Sale—Linens—Bedding

More successful than ever—for the values are relatively greater than ever when one considers the present scarcity and advancing prices of finer quality linens and housefurnishings.

## MADEIRA LINENS

Round Doilies, 6 in., 20 and 33  
Round Doilies, 10 in., 45 and 45  
Centerpieces, 24 in., 1.10, 2.45  
Centerpieces, 36 in., 2.50, 9.00  
Lunch Cloths, 54 in., 17.00, 18.00  
Scarfs, 18x45 in., 3.85  
Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, 5.95  
Luncheon Sets, 25 pieces, 10.00  
Lunch Napkins, 13x13 in., 8.50

## HEMSTITCHED DAMASK

Lunch Cloths, 45x45, 4.15, 5.25  
Lunch Cloths, 54x54, 5.50 to 7.25  
Napkins, 15x15 in., doz., 7.35  
Tray Cloths, 18x27 in., 7.5, 35  
Damask Cloths, 66x66, 4.50

## ITALIAN FILET LINENS

7 Oval Doilies, 10x15 in., 7.50  
9 Oval Doilies, 5x12 in., 5.00  
12 Oval Doilies, 12x24 in., 12.50  
16 Oblong Doilies, 12x16 in., 5.00  
45 Doilies, round, 6 in., 1.25  
140 Doilies, round, 6 in., 1.50  
60 Doilies, round, 10 in., 4.00  
12 Centerpieces, 21x21 in., 18.00

## Hemstitched Huck Towels,

all linen, .50 and .55

## 115 TABLE CLOTHS

## Double Satin Damask

75 Cloths, 2x2 yds., 7.35  
15 Cloths, 2x2½ yds., 9.75  
15 Cloths, 2½x2½ yds., 11.25  
Napkins, 24 in., doz., 11.25

## TABLE CLOTHS

## Double Satin Damask.

Discontinued patterns Value Price  
Size 2x3 yards.....16.25 12.00  
Size 2½x2½ yards.....17.35 10.00  
Size 2½x3½ yards.....24.25 13.95

Size 2x2 yards.....Special 8.40  
Size 2x2½ yards.....Special 10.50  
Size 2x3 yards.....Special 12.60  
Size 2½x2½ yards Special 11.10  
Size 2x2 yards.....Special 9.60  
Size 2x2½ yards.....Special 11.95

## OTHER TABLE LINENS

Cloths, 70x70 in.....4.50 and 5.65  
Cloths, 70x88 in.....6.45  
Cloths, 70x106 in.....6.75  
Napkins, 22x22 in.....Dox. 5.65

## Dimity Spreads and Sets

Bed Spreads, 62x90 in. Spec. 1.60  
Bed Spreads, 72x90 in. Spec. 1.75  
Bed Spreads, 80x90 in. Spec. 2.10  
Bed Sets, 72x99 in. Special 3.25  
Bed Sets, 90x99 in. Special 3.75

## WOOL FILLED PUFFS

Cambrie covers with figured designs; saten borders to match. 5.50 quality for.....4.95

## Turkish Bath Towels

Turkish Towels.....Special 29  
Turkish Towels.....Special 37½  
Turkish Towels.....Special 50  
Turkish Towels.....Special 75

## HEMME COTTON

Sheets and Pillow Cases  
54x 99 in.....Special 1.07  
63x 99 in.....Special 1.12  
63x108 in.....Special 1.23  
72x 99 in.....Special 1.15  
81x 99 in.....Special 1.25  
90x108 in.....Special 1.65  
36x38½ in.....Special .27  
42x38½ in.....Special .30  
45x38½ in.....Special .33

## TRENCH VESTS MARKED DOWN

For soldiers, sailors, motorists, etc. Leather-lined back—leather sleeves. Originally 12.50. All 7.95  
Also Men's Traveling Cases of waterproof cravenette—ten compartments. Originally 3.50. All 2.25

## SILK WAISTS MARKED DOWN

93 Crepe Georgette and Crepe de Chine Waists—mostly in white. Hemstitched, tucked, lace trimmed, roll and flat collars. Formerly 5.75 and 7.50. All priced 4.50.

## French Waists at Special Prices

from 6.50, 7.50 to 9.50 upwards

Beautiful Hand-Made Blouses of Fine Batiste.

## New Scrim Curtains

White and beige—six patterns at 4.00 pair.  
Cluny insertions and edges; silk hemstitching

## French Glace Gloves

Interesting Values at 1.50 pair.  
Two-clasp; Paris point embroidery

## NEW Navy Serge Suits

## All sizes for women—third floor

In the rich shades of navy now more fashionable than ever—some from our own fine material. Styles with box coats; and longer coats in tailored effects—braid or button trimmings. Priced 29.50 to 60.00

Extra Size Suits, tailored model, hairline striped material. Price 45.00

## Misses' NEW Navy Serge Suits

Tailored styles, with new narrow belts, novel vests and collars; one-button fastenings, etc. Many from our own serge. Priced 25.00 to 45.00

Misses' Silvertone Suits, three new styles, 35.00

## NEW Silk Waists

## Georgette—Crepe de Chine—Satin

From a maker who produces waists unusually excellent at 5.75—features and finish of much higher priced waists. All are in the semi-tailored effects now so smart for practically all occasions. Specially priced 5.75

## NEW Batiste Waists

Today two large New York stores are paying for waists of this quality material, about our retail prices—we ordered them at the low wholesale prices of last Fall. Several smart styles. Special 2.95 and 3.95

## NEW Silk Petticoats

## Washable China Silk

Excellent for Spring and Summer wear. Double panel front and back; elastic waistlines; reinforced seams; tailored flounce, pin tucked. Lengths 34 to 40 in. Priced 3.50 and 3.95

## Muslin Underwear

## Now Permanently Located—

## Fourth Floor, New Store.

Nightgowns at 2.00—nainsook with lace and emb.; flesh batiste, with flat lace band. Envelope chemises at 2.00—Nainsook or batiste, emb. medallions and bands with val. lace. Envelope chemises and Nightgowns at 1.00—emb. and val. lace trimmed. 1.00 and 2.00

## Philippine Underwear

Dainty nightgowns, chemises and envelope chemises—hand emb. in beautiful spray, colado and floral designs. Specially priced 2.45 and 3.00

## Silk Underwear

Bloomers at 3.00—washable 'satin, tailored or lace trimmed. Nightgowns at 5.50—crepe de chine, plain or with fine laces. Priced 3.00 and 5.50

## Silk Broche Corsets

## Fourth Floor—New Building

Spring styles—for the average figure—low bust and long hip—flesh and white. A special purchase—usually sold at a much higher price. Specially priced, pair 4.95

## Navy Serge Dresses

## New Styles for Women and Misses

16.50 19.50 to 35.00

Navy Serge Dresses will be more fashionable than ever this Spring—the new models are here—and we are now showing them in our three dress departments.

Women's—Third Floor—New Store  
Misses', Small Women's—Fourth Floor  
Inexpensive—All Sizes—Fourth Floor

## WOMEN'S SERGE DRESSES, 19.50 to 35.00

Straight-line dresses, with organdie collars, braid trimmings, panel skirts, at 19.50. Tailored dresses, trimmed with soutache, some with smart pleated skirts, at 29.50. Afternoon dresses, with emb. fronts, at 35.00.

## MISSES' SERGE DRESSES, 16.50 and 19.50

Misses' serge dresses, emb. with beads, tucked Georgette vest; misses' short-waisted dresses, linen collars, at 16.50. Misses' braided dresses; misses' tunic dresses, at 19.50.

## INEXPENSIVE SERGE DRESSES, 12.50 to 17.50

Dresses in straight-line and fitted effects, for small and medium figures, at 12.50 and 13.75. Dresses trimmed with braid, at 15.00. Dresses, jacket effect with tunic, at 17.50.

Women's New Wool Jersey Dresses, 25.00 to 35.00  
Women's New Taffeta Dresses, 19.75 to 35.00



Women's Navy Serge Dresses, 29.50

## Room Size Rugs

Beautiful Oriental Rugs—recently purchased from a great importer who closed his season by selling to us his entire stock at an average of about one-half the regular prices. Wanted Sizes—9x12 ft., 8x10 ft., 10x13 ft., etc. Rich Shades—many in superb tones of blue. Rugs in Chinese, Indian and Larietan weaves—Chinese, Persian, Indian and Turkish patterns. Prices from

\$125 to \$245

Worth \$225.00 to \$450.00.



## COUNTY RIVALRY IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Farm Bureaux Interest in This Year's Work Is Expected to Result in Even Greater Returns Than Shown in 1917

Friendly rivalry between the farming organizations in the fourteen counties in Massachusetts, which resulted last year in nearly doubling the food production of the State, is expected to bring even greater returns during the coming season. The farm bureaus of Essex, Hampden, Plymouth and Worcester counties are particularly active and well organized, while farm leaders in Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Franklin, Hampshire, Middlesex, have definite plans for the season. Facilities for raising large crops in Dukes, Nantucket and Suffolk counties are not as favorable as in other parts of the State, although the so-called kitchen garden was a feature of the food production work last year on the island counties, and in the backyards in the suburbs of Boston.

Cooperation in obtaining an increased tillage acreage, in obtaining seeds and fertilizers, in solving the labor problem, and in securing reasonable returns for produce, are the basic plans of the work in Essex, Hampden, Plymouth and Worcester counties. Cooperative farming in Essex County has been carried farther than in any part of the State, principally under the direction of the Essex School of Agriculture in Danvers. Many of the farms along the lower Merrimack River and in the central part of the State are being operated under a cooperative system, and the plan is expected to be still further extended during the coming season.

The active work of the managers of the Eastern States Exposition organization of Springfield, Mass., in marshaling farmers throughout the north-eastern part of the United States, has helped the food production in Hampshire County, of which Springfield is the shire city. The establishment of a Farmer's Exchange in Springfield for the purpose of buying feed, distributing seeds and fertilizers, and taking care of the surplus milk in the Connecticut Valley, has been an inspiration to Hampshire County farmers, and is expected to result in a large increase in the production of corn, potatoes, beans and onions.

Cooperation is also the feature of the work in Plymouth County where Charles P. Holland, president of the Plymouth Trust Company, has revived the milk business by the establishment of a creamery in Brockton which is expected to take care of all the milk produced, not only in Plymouth County, but by farms in northern Bristol and eastern Norfolk counties. One of the features of the Plymouth co-operative creamery will be the production of ice cream, which is said to yield 25 to 40 per cent profit to the manufacturers which in this case are the farmers themselves.

## KITES TO BE USED AT CAMP DEVENS

Intelligence Officer Is to Experiment in the Work of Obtaining Topographical Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—With a view to obtaining topographical data of the camp which may be of value in many ways, Capt. Norman Harrower, intelligence officer, will conduct experiments in kite photography on Sunday, and officials are awaiting the results with interest.

Company F of the three hundred and first engineer regiment has the distinction of being the best-drilled company in the regiment, according to the results of a series of drills in which all companies have been competing for several weeks. Two companies have drilled against each other daily, and on Friday, Companies C, D and F drilled for an hour for the decision as to which excelled in general military requirements. The winning company is commanded by Capt. W. F. Huxsey.

Every unit in the division is making active preparation for the parade and review on Monday. In the three hundred and fourth infantry the horses were marched past the regimental band on Friday to acquaint them with music.

## Shipping Board Lectures

The United States Shipping Board announces that Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of South Australia, has been secured to speak at various shipyards on the Atlantic Coast, giving an illustrated talk open to the public each evening in addition to his address to men employed at the yards. Mr. Vaughan, since early in the winter has been speaking continuously at the yards on the Pacific Coast, discussing problems of shipping and associating himself with the men and working conditions. These talks are being given under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information, and the pictures shown deal with the importance and progress of shipping in the United States.

## Navy Needs Many Workmen

The navy has issued an appeal for workmen of all types, men on the draft list being acceptable. A splendid opportunity is offered to enroll for the period of the war, and among the vocations needed are boatbuilders, men for aviation repairing, machinists, fabric and wire workers, and woodworkers.

The pay is good, food, clothing, and quarters are provided, also government insurance up to \$10,000. Application may be made at any naval recruiting station throughout the United States.

## BENGAL HEARS OF ANARCHIST PLOT

Lord Ronaldshay Explains Why the Government Cannot Relax Its Precautionary Measures

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India. CALCUTTA, India.—For several months, and even years past, a great deal of pressure has been put on the Government of Bengal to release the suspects who have been interned under the Defense of India Act during the past two or three years.

Out of 38 men applying for army service, 27 passed the examinations, and were assigned to various training camps. Four applicants were accepted by the marine corps and were given transportation to Port Royal, S. C.

## Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn Returning

Lieut.-Col. John H. Dunn of the one hundred and first regiment is returning to the United States after service in the front line trenches in France. He is a native of South Boston, a member of the Suffolk bar, and for some time served in the Boston Common Council. He enlisted in Company I, Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, in 1888.

## Registration of Germans

A total of 2924 German alien enemies registered is reported to date from all over Massachusetts, the number far exceeding expectations of officials in charge of the work under direction of United States Marshal John J. Mitchell. All cities in the State have been heard from, but there are several small towns from which no report has been received, so that this number will be considerably increased.

Boston heads the list with a total registration of 1130, with Springfield with 254 next in order. Holyoke and Lawrence each report 200 on the registered list.

Four Germans have registered in Beverly, according to the report of Chief W. R. Tucker, but it is believed that there are others who have not appeared at headquarters as ordered. One of the registrants lives within the barred zone area, and he will be obliged to seek new quarters. Another of the men had taken out his first papers, but the war prevented his complete naturalization.

Registration in other places resulted as follows: Cambridge 58, Haverhill 10, Salem 4, Fitchburg 70, Methuen 25, Plymouth 45, Everett 18, Northampton 28, Winthrop 10, Gardner State Colony 10, Pittsfield 64, Lowell 23, Greenfield 17, Concord 4, Stoughton 1, Somerville 54, Lynn 35, Wellesley 6, Fall River 23, North Andover 5, Arlington 11, Brookline 38, Amesbury 3, Waltham 8, Franklin 11, Reading 3, Fairhaven 3, Braintree 6.

## BARGES TO RELIEVE RAILROAD SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of the importance of the development of waterways as a war-time measure and to relieve the railroad congestion, it is expected that the Senate Committee on Commerce will recommend the building of government barges, especially on the Mississippi River. Witnesses who have appeared before the committee are of the opinion that the building of such barges and tow boats is one of the most practical methods of relieving the railroad situation.

## NATIONAL PARTY'S AIMS TO BE TOLD

Discussion of the new National Party, its aims and the need for such an organization, will be held at two meetings in Boston, one, under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the Prohibition Party, in Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple, on Feb. 18, and the second by the state branch of the National Party in Meyers Hall, Tremont Temple, Feb. 27. John Spargo of New York, is to speak at the former meeting, and the purpose of the latter is to elect delegates to the national convention of the National Party in Chicago on March 6.

## PEANUTS RETURN PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

TIFTON, Ga.—D. W. Byrd, a farmer of Northwest Tift, made an average of \$209 an acre from nine acres of peanuts last year. He harvested a yield of 98 bushels to the acre, sold them for seed at \$1.75 per bushel, and got \$37.50 worth of hay per acre. He planted 30 acres of peanuts after oats, harvested a yield of 65 bushels to the acre, selling the peanuts at \$1.75 a bushel and the hay at \$25 a ton. He averaged \$140.50 an acre on the peanuts after oats.

## QUINCY PUBLIC MARKET PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. QUINCY, Mass.—More extensive operation of the municipal market, which is to open next May in this city, are being considered by the market committee, and it is expected that dairy articles, such as butter, cheese and milk, will be added to the vegetables sold at the market last year. In addition to increasing the varieties sold at the market, plans are also under consideration for enlarging the canning kitchen so that an even larger amount of food may be conserved for next winter.

## SCHOOLMASTERS MEET

The Hon. W. S. Carter, Superintendent of Education of the Province of New Brunswick, addressed the Massachusetts Schoolmasters Association at a meeting of the association in the Hotel Bellevue this afternoon. About 200 were present, including delegates to the fourth annual meeting of school administrators in Boston.

## BENGAL HEARS OF ANARCHIST PLOT

Lord Ronaldshay Explains Why the Government Cannot Relax Its Precautionary Measures

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India. CALCUTTA, India.—For several months, and even years past, a great deal of pressure has been put on the Government of Bengal to release the suspects who have been interned under the Defense of India Act during the past two or three years. Lord Carmichael, the late Governor, steadfastly refused to yield to this movement, but on Lord Ronaldshay succeeding him, a few months ago, the pressure was renewed. The Indian paper: have been printing pathetic paragraphs about the sad fate of these boys—for the most of them are hardly more—and appealing to his Excellency and misericordiam.

Lord Ronaldshay has taken time to consider the matter, and at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council he delivered a speech, dealing with the anarchist conspiracy and explaining in detail why it was impossible for the Government to relax its precautionary measures under the Defense of India Act.

The movement with which we have to deal, he said, is one of long standing whose object is "the subversion of the established government," to borrow the words used by one of the organizers of the movement in giving written instructions to his followers. Lord Ronaldshay went on at length into these instructions, which were most minute and far-reaching, and proceeded: "I do not suggest that all the revolutionary organizations of which we have knowledge possess such carefully elaborated schemes. What I do say is that these are the general lines upon which a number of revolutionary bodies with ramifications throughout the presidency are actually working. The evidence now in our possession proving that this is so is overwhelming. I wish I could place before the public all the information which the Government possesses. If I could, I venture to think that such phrases as the 'Oppression of Indians Act for the persecution of innocent young men' would disappear speedily from the repertoire of our platform orators and from the public press."

The Governor went on to point out that schoolmasters were selected as one of the most suitable agencies for recruiting young men, and gave individual instances of boys being corrupted by these means. It may be said, he continued, "If the evidence against these men is so strong, why do you not prosecute them in the courts?" I wish we could, but there are, unfortunately, two grave difficulties in the way of our doing so. Much of our evidence, including the numerous confessions made to us by persons who have actually taken part in these crimes, consists of statements made to the police. In England such statements, made after "due warning" has been given, are admissible as evidence before the courts; here they are inadmissible under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act. The second great difficulty is that there is an unfortunate disinclination on the part of the public to come forward and give evidence against these persons. We cannot compel those who are in a position to give evidence to go into the witness box; and it is largely on this account that we have been given the powers conferred upon us by the Defense of India Act. At the same time we have successfully proceeded against a considerable number of revolutionary criminals in the ordinary courts.

Lord Ronaldshay then gave figures relating to the persons under internment. Over 200 persons dealt with under the Defense of India Act alone, he said, have confessed to definite complicity in a revolutionary movement; nearly 300 others are implicated by their associates, the evidence of their accomplices being corroborated in every case by other evidence of an entirely independent character. Rather more than 200 others are implicated by their own incriminating statements, or by finds of arms or seditious literature, or by the circumstances of their arrest, the evidence in nearly all of these cases being confirmed by information obtained from other sources. In the course of their investigation into this form of crime the police have made more than 60 finds of arms and ammunition, and nearly 100 finds of seditious literature apart from revolutionary leaflets. Evidence in regard to the use and custody of arms has been obtained against nearly 400 interned persons. The charges against a very large number of those against whom proceedings have been taken is, I am sorry to say, of a very serious character. No fewer than 60 are charged with murder, and over 90 with abetment of, or preparation for, or plots for the same crime. Nearly 270 are charged with dacoity, and over 70 more with abetment of or in preparation for dacoity, or with luring to commit crime. Again, as many as 67 of the persons interned are charged with steps taken to assist the King's enemies or to stir up mutiny in the army.

The Governor took grave exception to the comments of Sir Rabindranath Tagore on the innocence of the internees. "The administration of the act," he said, "is peculiarly distasteful to us. But it has been forced upon us by a grave necessity, and however disagreeable our duty it is one from which we cannot shrink. I cannot let this opportunity pass without paying a tribute to the police, both European and Indian, who, in circumstances of the greatest difficulty, and in face of much calumny, have carried out their disagreeable and often dangerous duty with loyal devotion to the Government and the public, and with conspicuous

## PLAN OF GERMAN MEETING SHOWN

Managers Deny That Countess von Krockow's Speech Tonight Intended to Have Depressive Effect on American Thought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Resolutions pledging their full support for President Wilson in his prosecution of the war for democracy against autocracy, and informing the German people that the Kaiser's Government must be overthrown and one responsible directly to the people established, will be presented at a mass meeting here tonight of the friends of German democracy. This organization was formed last year to further democracy by aiding the German people to establish a democratic government. Its membership is open to citizens of German birth or descent and all others in sympathy with its purpose and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the aims of the American Government shall be attained.

## LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY PRICE FIXING ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appearing before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, T. W. Tomlinson, a live-stock expert, on Friday testified that the live-stock industry is suffering because prices are not fixed by the Government. The producer, he declared, must receive a greater return for his product.

Mr. Tomlinson declared that the amount of products of the live-stock industry bought by the Government should be enough to fix the price of the commodity.

## THREE GOVERNORS ACCEPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Three governors, Thomas C. Rye of Tennessee, Thomas W. Bickett of North Carolina, and Richard I. Manning of South Carolina have accepted invitations to visit Camp Sevier and speak at the celebration of Father and Son Day, Feb. 17.

## PLAN OF GERMAN MEETING SHOWN

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An official of the society told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Friday that they were extremely careful not to admit anyone who might use the organization for purposes favorable to the aims of German militarism.

One of tonight's speakers will be Countess Alida von Krockow, an American woman, widow of a German, who, it is claimed, was exiled from Germany because of her opposition to Pan-Germanism. The Countess has lived in America for several years since she left Germany, and is preparing to make public a series of what are called exposures of the inner workings of German Junkerdom.

It is understood that she will not discuss these exposures at any length tonight, a fact which was disclosed when officials of the society were questioned as to their opinion of what effect a speech emphasizing the supposed strength of German intrigue might have upon the campaign to rid America of spies. It was pointed out that speeches of this character might have a depressing effect on the ordinary man's opinion as to the probability of America's waging a successful anti-spy campaign. The society did not believe that the countess would emphasize German intrigue in America, but would confine herself to describing its machinations and power at home, and probably touch upon the

## AIM IS TO INQUIRE INTO AGRICULTURE

American Association Recently Formed Will Promote Farm Legislation and Seek to Advance Public Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

MADISON, Wis.—The American Association for Agricultural Legislation came into being at a meeting in Philadelphia on Dec. 28. Its aim is the investigation as well as the promotion of agricultural legislation. The members are to be farmers, growers of food supplies, technically trained students of crop production from the agricultural colleges, and economists who have specialized in the relations of agrarian problems to general public welfare.

## GEOGRAPHY CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LOWELL, Mass.—"Aims in the Teaching of Geography" was the subject of an address given by Leonard O. Packard of the Boston Normal School at a geography conference held at the State Normal School at Lowell today. S. W. Cushing of the Salem Normal School was on the program for phases of junior high school geography. "Some things that have helped to make geography interesting and profitable," was the subject of a discussion headed by Miss Mabel Bragg, assistant superintendent of schools, Newton. The conference closed with an illustrated lecture by Prof. W. W. Atwood of Harvard University on mountains of Colorado and homes of the ancient Cliff Dwellers.

## BOSTON EVENING RECORD IS SOLD

The Boston Evening Record, published for the last three years by Charles S. Bird under the management of his son, Francis Bird, was sold today to a syndicate of Boston men headed by Louis Coué's Page and includes Randolph C. Grew, Earl C. Deland, and Carl A. Barrett. It will be conducted as a Republican newspaper.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—Business hours 8.45 to 4.45—Store Closed Monday

# Complete Stocks and Unbroken Assortments of Staple Goods Are Maintained Here During February as Carefully and as Thoroughly as at Other Times of the Year

This fact, that a satisfactory selection of Staple Goods is always possible here, means much to the buying public of New England and has helped in no small way in making this store what it is today—A FOREMOST RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY AND ONE OF THE GREATEST IN THIS COUNTRY.

*The policy of not depleting stocks at this time particularly identifies this house from practically all the other stores, it being the general custom to reduce assortments to such low levels during February that satisfactory selection is often out of the question.*

By a strict observance of the rule *not to deplete stocks at any time of the year*—and by offering only merchandise of reliability at all times—this establishment has long been recognized as

## THE IDEAL SHOPPING PLACE OF NEW ENGLAND

Day by day now, New Spring Goods are making their appearance throughout the store. Those who are interested in seeing the *newest things first* may do so by visiting this store frequently during the coming month.

# Jordan Marsh Company

—A New England Institution—

BOSTON, MASS.



Fifth Avenue at Fifty-second Street, New York

This image shows a vertical strip of a document, possibly a page from a book or manuscript. The strip is narrow and captures the edge of the paper, revealing the binding and the texture of the paper. The text is not legible due to the narrowness of the strip and the high contrast of the image.



## PROPOSED PARK FOR BRISBANE

Member of Interstate Town-Planning Congress Tells of Project to Provide Brisbane With Beautiful Playground

Specialty written for The Christian Science Monitor by a Queensland representative at the Interstate Town-Planning Congress in Adelaide.

BRISBANE, Q.—A time arrives in the growth of cities when the desirability of a comprehensive plan for park development is keenly felt. That time has now arrived for Brisbane and suburbs, which taken as a whole, have, at the present time, very considerably less than the half the world-wide recognized 10 per cent of area available as public reserves; so the question arises of providing for the recreation and pleasure of a constantly increasing population.

An essential point of such a scheme is a large park having the natural features to fulfill these requirements, and in the park proposed by the Town-Planning Association of Queensland every feature conducive to public benefit is said to be found.

The proposed park is along the banks of Breakfast Creek, a tributary of the Brisbane River, between the main northern railway line and the Kelvin Grove Bridge. The water frontage extends 4½ miles along the pretty banks of the creek. If 20 chains or less were resumed back from and along the whole course mentioned, it would give approximately an area of 300 acres of what is generally known as the floodable area of Swan Hill and O'Connelltown.

The Greater Brisbane scheme, which will bring into the city the suburbs of Hamilton, Nundah, Eagle Junction, Woolloowin, Northgate, Kedron, Windsor, Enoggera and Ithaca will make this park a central one for the eastern and northern sections of Brisbane. The ground lies on the fringe of these densely populated districts, and is easy of access to all points mentioned, being within either walking distance or one penny section by the car.

The North Coast Railway line passes by the ground, Albion Station being within two minutes walk of the park, rendering the grounds available for the residents along this line. The Enoggera-Terrors Creek Railway practically borders it, making the park available to residents along this route.

Looking from one of the adjacent heights, Eildon, Wilston or Herston Hills, the natural suitability of the grounds for a park immediately impresses the spectator. Its knolls and flats are so interspersed as to have a very pleasing aspect. The winding of the watercourse with its many and varied bends adds considerably to the picturesque quality of the scene.

At the present time, portions of the creek are lined with overhanging mangroves and no prettier picture exists in Australia than that seen from Bowen Bridge at full tide, the play of light and shade through the branches of the trees, with their reflection in the creek, giving the picture of great beauty.

A drive can be constructed from the central point of the park diverging east and west, the eastern going down the course of the creek toward the Breakfast Creek Bridge, where it would join on to the Hamilton Road and follow the course of the Brisbane River along that road. The western drive going up the course of the creek to Kelvin Grove Bridge, would junction there with the Three Mile Scrub Road, whence via Paddington to One Tree Hill (Mt. Coot-tha) from there down to Toowong and along the River Road into the city. On these two drives entirely different scenery would be met; that going east is river scenery, while that to the west is mountainous. The flats along the banks of the creek are particularly adapted for the laying out of cricket pitches, football grounds, croquet courts, bowling greens and the like at a low cost—particularly does this apply to the east section.

In the summer time, when the temperature is high, a cool breeze from the northeast invariably sets in about 10 o'clock in the morning and blows over this portion all day.

Children's playgrounds and wading pools could be constructed on almost any point along the whole course, and no difficulty exists in providing salt instead of fresh water for the pools. The creek being a tidal one, salt water is always available by either gravitation or pumping.

The appropriateness of the erection of memorials, such as fountains, gateways, arches and so forth, in commemoration of our public men and fallen soldiers is to be commended; beauty and adornment can in no way be better given to this park than by the erection of such, thereby giving a lesson to the people that the best and highest citizenship is not always forgotten.

Australia has for several years carried out a scheme for compulsory drilling for home service of the youth of our country. So far as Brisbane and suburbs are concerned, beyond the establishment of drill sheds, very little provision has been made for drill grounds, and it is a very common occurrence to see a company of cadets marching along the dusty roads.

It has been proposed that the Breakfast Creek Valley Park scheme should be laid before the federal authorities, and their cooperation sought with a view to having the appropriation made available for a parade ground for our citizen soldiers and cadets, in conjunction with the park scheme for recreation purposes.

It can be got at by water via Breakfast Creek. Troops could thus be concentrated from all points without causing any congestion of traffic and a mobilization could be effected without disturbing ordinary traffic.

Another phase presents itself, which might here be mentioned, and which must be faced at an early date by the federal authorities—the providing of aviation grounds for all the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. For this purpose there is no ground surrounding Brisbane better suited.

Flying machines could, by the utilization of these proposed park grounds land either in the east or west of the city or rather in what will, at no distant date, be the center of Greater Brisbane.

## SECRETARY TELLS ABOUT MESSAGE

Testimony Connects German Vice-Consul at San Francisco With Alleged Plot in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Miss Sue Clark, former secretary to Capt. Fred Jensen, the San Francisco shipowner, who, the Government claims, was one of the chief representatives of the German Government on the Pacific Coast, was on the witness stand in the German-Hindu conspiracy trial here on Friday and connected the San Francisco German consulate with the steamer Mavrick which was to meet the schooner Annie Larsen at Socorro Island, off the coast of Mexico, and take the Annie Larsen's half-million-dollar cargo of arms and ammunition to India to aid in a revolution against the British Government.

Miss Clark testified that, while she was in Captain Jensen's own office in San Francisco in June, 1915, Capt. H. C. Nelson of the Mavrick telephoned to her from San Diego saying the Mavrick had missed the Annie Larsen and asking for sailing orders. Miss Clark said that she then went to the German consulate and reported the matter to Vice-Consul E. H. Vonshack, and that after she had assured Vonshack that it was a genuine message from Captain Nelson, he (Vonshack) told her to tell Captain Nelson to proceed to Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, with the Mavrick. The witness said that she transmitted the message to Captain Nelson as directed by Vonshack.

Socialists Defend I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MOLINE, Ill.—Socialists of the Fourteenth Congressional District, in session here, adopted resolutions pledging support to the I. W. W. members on trial in Chicago and elsewhere, charging that allegations of incendiarism and vicious destruction of property made against them have never been legally proved. Other resolutions urging the United States and all the allied countries to join with the Russian Socialist Government in heeding the peace offers of the Central Powers, and claiming that changes of the European political map must be made by conference rather than war, were also adopted. E. B. Passmore, head of the machinist union of this city, was selected nominee of the party in the congressional race.

## ADVERSE REPORTS ARE NOT DISTURBED

Mr. Morrill of Haverhill was unsuccessful in the Massachusetts House Friday in his attempt to overturn adverse reports on bills for authorizing city governments to submit questions to the voters voluntarily or by initiative and referendum; to authorize the establishment of municipal lighting plants by a majority, instead of two-thirds, vote of a city council; and to authorize a city to establish a municipal lighting plant without purchasing existing plants.

Upon motion of Mr. Johnson of Uxbridge, a bill to authorize the city of Beverly to establish a department of health was recommitted to the Committee on Public Health. Speakers at the committee's hearings had stated that there is no popular demand for the bill, but Mr. Johnson wished further consideration.

## MR. WILSON SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In reply to a telegram from the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, informing him that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice had passed away, President Wilson sent the following reply: "His Grace, the Duke of Devonshire, Ottawa, Canada.

"May I not thank you earnestly for the courtesy of your message informing me of the death of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and beg that you will convey to Lady Spring-Rice for Mrs. Wilson and myself our profoundest sympathy for the death of her husband, whom we had come to esteem as a friend and admire as a man and for whose loss we personally grieve.

"WOODROW WILSON."

## BRITISH LABOR BACKS WAR, SAYS DELEGATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—British labor is back of the nation to the finish in the war of making the world safe for democracy. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the British Federation of Trades and head of the British Labor Mission to the United States, declared today. Mr. Appleton and a number of British labor delegates are in this country at the request of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The commission will tour the country, speaking to workers in all the large cities, and outlining plans for accelerating production of munitions and war necessities.

## ARMY CHAPLAINS TO BE TRAINED

United States War Department Will Establish Special School at Fortress Monroe for Candidates for Regular Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of War has signed an order approving the establishment of a school for army chaplains at Ft. Monroe. As the duties of army chaplains are in many respects different from those of ministers in civil life, it is deemed wise to give appointees special training for their work. Including the large numbers recently appointed, there are now approximately 570 chaplains in the service, and this number will gradually increase with the passage of expected legislation permitting the appointment of one chaplain for every 1200 officers and men.

The training school at Ft. Monroe will give the appointees a knowledge of military law, international law, military science and tactics, hygiene, and other things aiding an appointee to become both a soldier and a chaplain.

Plans for the chaplains' school were presented by the Rev. Clyde F. Armistead, secretary of the general committee on army and navy chaplains, and were revised and approved for the War Department by Chaplain Alfred A. Pruden of Ft. Monroe. Chaplain Pruden has the highest rank now obtainable by a chaplain, and has served for 18 years. Thus he is in line for the place of senior chaplain of the school. With him on the faculty it is expected, will be Chaplains Ernest P. Newson, John T. Axton and George J. Waring.

The course of training will be systematic, the following being a typical schedule: Eight a. m., military drill; 9 a. m., military law; 10 a. m., international law; 11 a. m., army regulations; 12 m., mess; 2 p. m., military hygiene; 3 p. m., organized recreational work; 4 p. m., section conferences.

While undergoing this training the chaplains will live under military discipline, among soldiers and officers, under conditions similar to those under which they will later serve.

Among the textbooks used in this course are the War Department manual for court martial, land defense warfare (War Department), army regulations (War Department), Bulkeley's military and naval recognition book, Ashburn's Elements of Military Hygiene, and Mason's Handbook For Sanitary Troops.

Candidates will be selected with the greatest of care by the general committee on Army and Navy Chaplains and by the Roman Catholic Chaplaincy Bureau. After passing the physical examination, they will be ordered to the school. There they will take the month's training, receive the approval of the faculty, and be graded by the official rating scale as officers of the line are rated in the reserve officers' training camps. If the candidate lacks military instinct, or fails to pass his examination, he will return to civil life and will be paid for his time and expenses as candidates for commissions in the line are paid in the reserve corps.

## NEW YORK HAS COAL FOR ALL IN NEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the statement issued at the offices of the county Fuel Administration yesterday, it was declared that "there is no longer any reason why any one in New York who needs a ton of coal cannot have it. There is at least enough to go around, provided there is no waste. We are now in a position to welcome anyone in need of coal and hope whoever hasn't it will come here and ask to be taken care of."

Reeve Schley, New York Fuel Administrator, said yesterday that he was certain that for the territory within his jurisdiction, the winter's fuel troubles were about over.

## ARGENTINE RAILWAY SITUATION NORMAL

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The railway situation in Argentina was normal today, following a decree by President Irigoyen of forced arbitration of the strike, which was called a week ago and which has been signaled by considerable violence.

Cereal shipments are still held up by the strike of port workers and steamship crews.

## OLD RECIPES ARE SOUGHT

DURHAM, N. H.—Helen Knowlton, head of the department of home economics of New Hampshire College, has begun a search of the State for old New Hampshire recipes. Professor Knowlton wants to collect not only recipes of old cookbooks published or used in this State before 1870 back to colonial times. From these cookbooks and individual recipes which may have been handed down from generation to generation, Professor Knowlton hopes eventually to be able to publish a select list of old-time favorites in New Hampshire kitchens.

## PAGEANT COSTUMES FOR SALE

TORONTO, Ont.—Seventy-five thousand dollars worth of historical pageant costumes, which were shipped to Canada before the war by a syndicate of English bankers and theatrical men to be used in a spectacle covering the main epochs of English history, are

now to be sold here by auction. Five thousand people were engaged in the pageant when it was given at the Crystal Palace, London, and the affair was to be reproduced at the Arena in this city on the same scale. The war, however, interfered with the carrying out of the project, and now the costumes are on the market at a greatly reduced price.

## FISH PLENTIFUL AND PRICES DROP

Large Catches Made by Five Vessels Which Come Into Port With 329,200 Pounds

Five fishing vessels, after unusually short trips to Georges Shoal, reached the South Boston fish piers today with large catches of fresh ground fish. Fishermen say it is like the old days when the fish were plentiful there, a condition that has not prevailed for several years. Prices are expected to drop considerably with arrival of this fish.

Wholesale quotations were several cents lower today than they were Friday, dealers quoting per hundred-weight today: Haddock \$8.60 to \$10.75, steak cod \$10.75 to \$12.25, market cod \$8.95 to \$9.25, and pollock \$9.75 to \$14.50. The five vessels arriving today sailed between Feb. 9 and Feb. 12, all arriving today with a total of 329,200 pounds of haddock, cod and pollock. The Acushla, Capt. Ernest Parsons, one of the arrivals, stocked \$5000, each man aboard sharing \$125, and that vessel was only out five days, sailing Feb. 12. Several steam trawlers are on the fishing grounds today and are expected to arrive before the early auction Monday with large trips.

## SOLDIER PARADES ON FEB. 22 ELIMINATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under a ruling of the National Railroad, received by the War Department today, Washington's Birthday soldier parades are to be eliminated in many cities this year, owing to the fact that transportation problems at the week end will be such that the Railroad Administration will be unable to furnish the cars.

## FAIR AT TORONTO PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition have under consideration the holding of a great Annual Winter Fair in this city, and assistance from the dominion and provincial governments and the cooperation of the stock-breeding associations and large packing establishments will be sought to make the project a success.

## HEALTH SERVICE CAMPAIGN OPPOSED

Superintendents of Rhode Island Schools Say Present Tendency Will Result Soon in Driving Out Constructive Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Considerable opposition has been voiced by superintendents of Rhode Island schools to the introduction of a Public Health War Service campaign on the grounds that it would bring an outside movement into the schools and interfere with regular educational work, and Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner of Public Schools, is now awaiting a decision before officially starting the campaign. At a special meeting called to consider the matter, the opinion was voiced that the tendency to "jam" into the schools all forms of propaganda must be stopped. Unless the movement is regulated, they said, there soon will be no real constructive education but a lot of hobbies backed by special interests. Mr. Ranger said he would inaugurate the campaign if 50 schools decided to enter it.

The health campaign also has been proposed for Massachusetts public schools, and is now in operation in Illinois and Pennsylvania. This campaign is organized by Miss Helen C. Putnam, M.D., LL.D., of this city. Following an address on the organization of health instruction delivered by her at the University of Illinois about last Thanksgiving time, a wealthy person, whose name Miss Putnam declines to make public, offered prizes consisting of Liberty bonds to schools reporting the most improvement in health education during the next five years. The prizes and all details of the campaign are placed in the hands of Miss Putnam, who is chairman of the committee of the American Academy of Medicine on child hygiene.

Shortly after the meeting at the University of Illinois, the campaign was inaugurated in that State. Next it was proposed by Miss Putnam in Pennsylvania in December, and it has been started there under the direction of the executive secretary of the State Board of Education.

Commissioner Ranger recently sent to all public schools in Rhode Island a circular letter explaining the movement and inclosing circulars giving details of the campaign, its object and the conditions upon which the prize bonds are to be awarded.

In a printed leaflet accompanying the circular letters sent to the schools, it is explained that the children are to report all unsanitary conditions found, and are to search for dust, dirt

and refuse about the schoolhouse. The points given for finding such things make up the "score" upon which the prizes are to be awarded.

When this campaign plan was first brought to the attention of some superintendents, Mr. Ranger says, they feared that unless great care were used by the individual teachers, the children would develop a form of saying upon one another so that they might increase their score by having some unsanitary thing to report.

Commissioner Ranger was asked directly to state the names of the person or persons behind the campaign and declared that he could not do so as it was given in the strictest confidence. In reply to a similar question, Miss Putnam made the same reply.

## ARMY DISCHARGE MAY BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As it is quite generally felt here that Capt. A. E. Peerless, an organization expert who was brought to Washington from New York last November by Brig.-Gen. A. L. Smith, to assist in the conservation and reclamation division of the quartermaster's department, and who was honorably discharged over his own protest from the army on Jan. 30, was of great assistance in the reorganization of the quartermaster's department, the Senate Military Committee may want to know the exact reasons for his discharge.

Captain Peerless, it will be remembered, was called to testify before the Senate Committee on Dec. 29, and it was his testimony which revealed the facts concerning the Base Sorting Company of New York, which was charging the Government six cents a pound for work which it was afterward shown cost half a cent a pound. On the occasion of his appearance before the committee, Captain Peerless testified that he had in his official capacity advised Charles Eisenman, chairman of the Committee of the Supplies of the Council of National Defense, to cancel the contract with the base sorting plant.

The contract was afterward canceled and it is estimated that \$2,300,000 was saved to the Government. It appears that Mr. Eisenman resented the active part Captain Peerless took in the cancellation of the contract, and it is in the record of the hearings that on one occasion Mr. Eisenman told Captain Peerless "that he would show where he got his orders." This the Senate regarded as a threat.

## BOND CLUB ORGANIZED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The 1300 government employees in Kansas City are being organized into a Government Employees War Service Club, for the purpose of aiding in the baby bond campaign, says The Kansas City Times.

## NEBRASKA WOMEN CHARGE FORGERIES

Illegal Acts Alleged to Have Been Committed Against Suffrage—Injunction Asked on Ballot Procedure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Charging that fraud, forgery, perjury and misrepresentation were used in getting signatures to the referendum petition that suspended the limited woman suffrage law passed at the 1917 legislative session, 19 women suffragist leaders have asked the district court for an injunction restraining the Secretary of State from placing it upon the ballot at the coming election, after months of work by detectives, volunteer groups of women and handwriting experts. Among the names forged was that of W. J. Bryan. It is alleged that of the 34,000 names signed to the referendum, 19,000 are challengeable on the grounds stated. The petition sets out also that many aliens signed, and that page after page of the signatures were written by the same hand.

Governor Neville has announced that he will call an extra session of the Legislature to enact a law that will permit Nebraska women who are in the army to vote at the primary and election.

A test case has been instituted to secure judicial determination of what the Constitution meant when it prohibited the passage of any law permitting soldiers in the regular army to vote, but the Governor has decided not to wait until a decision has been reached. Pressure is being brought on the Governor to include in the call for the special session action on the national prohibition amendment.

## MINISTER TO SETTLE STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, has the settling of a couple of strikes on his hands, and if his usual success attends his present efforts, the desired end will soon be reached. The threatened shipyard strike in Victoria, already reported in The Christian Science Monitor, has now been referred to Ottawa. The men demand an increase of 10 per cent on their wages from their employers who are the Imperial Munitions Board, and this demand has so far been refused. Negotiations toward settling the strike of the coal miners in the Drumheller district of the Province of Alberta, are, it is reported, proceeding satisfactorily.

THE FOOD YOU SAVE IS PRACTICALLY ALL THE FOOD WE CAN SEND TO OUR ALLIES

# SHEPARD

Tremont Street, Winter Street, Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

OUT ON THE "THOROUGHFARE" TABLES NEAR WINTER STREET

## SPRINGTIME RIBBONS

GAY—FRESH—VERY NEW—UNWARRANTEDLY LOW PRICES!

Great are the preparations made for this ONCE-A-YEAR-EVENT. The manufacturers help by giving "quality" merchandise, lessened in cost, to pass along savings to our customers.

AND REMEMBER—AFTER THIS SALE PRICES WILL GO BACK TO THE FAIR VALUE FIGURES STATED HERE AS VALUATIONS

Dresden Ribbons—Light, dainty colorings; 4½ and 5 inches wide; very useful for fancy work or hair ribbons; worth 25c, marked at.....19c	High-Grade Satins—One lot of loom end, from 5 to 8 inches wide; moires, too; just the thing for girdles and millinery; after this sale will be 49c and 59c, now...39c	Manufacturer's Cleanup of beautiful wide fancy ribbons, rich colorings in light and dark effects; ranging from 6 to 10 inches wide; particularly desirable for bags and girdles; worth, yard, 69c, 79c, 89c, 95c and 1.50, marked at.....59c
5½-Inch High Lustre Moire Ribbon—Full line of colors; has always sold for 29c, now, yard.....19c	Fancy Ribbons—One lot, consisting of 7-inch Jacquards, 6-inch Dresdens, 4½-inch Tapestries and 6-inch heavy Roman stripes, regularly selling for 49c, 59c, 69c, now marked at.....39c	A Limited Quantity of tinsel, beautiful rich colorings on black velvet and satin grounds; has been marked 1.50 and 1.95 a yard. Sale price.....89c
6-Inch Plaids and 6¼-Inch Faille—In beautiful pastel shades; after this sale 39c and 45c, now.....25c	(Thoroughfare Near Winter Street)	

LOOK TO YOUR TOWEL SUPPLY!

### TURKISH BATH TOWELS

1-3 LESS

Than What They Should Be Rightly Priced

Because the maker says they are "Seconds" and "Samples"—(let him have his way). The hurts are insignificant. It may be a grease spot or a raised thread, but such technical imperfections will not hurt the wearing qualities.

All white; some with colored borders; all sizes and styles are represented. All grouped at not-to-be-missed prices.

Large Size Turkish Towels, 25c, 39c, 45c, 59c, 79c and 95c.

Fancy Border Guest Towels—Only 35 doz. Regular 25c and 29c, at 19c

Bath Mats.....69c to 2.25

One Lot of Brown Linen Turkish Towels—Regularly 2.00, at.....1.25

(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

### WASH GOODS

STORE NOW ABOUT THE BUSIEST PLACE IMAGINABLE

NEW GOODS are thronging the counters.

SATISFYING ASSORTMENTS are stimulating big buying.

SAVINGS are bringing repeat visits.

Now is the time when women, regarding every advantage, choose their Dress Cottons for Spring and Summer and have them made up.

Irish Poplin—White and colors, 27 inches wide. Yard.....39c

Fine White Pique—Excellent quality, suitable for skirts and coats. Yard.....39c

White Gabardine—launders beautifully, suitable for sport skirts, 36 inches wide. Yard.....29c

Silk Embroidered Border Voiles—White and colored grounds, 44 inches wide; come in dress lengths, 5 and 6 yards, for...5.95

Anderson Gingham Voiles—In plaids, stripes and checks, 40 inches wide. Yard.....29c

White Ratine Skirting—27 inches wide. Yard.....15c

(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

### NEW AND JUST-IN DRESS GOODS

Price-making inspired by our desire to lessen war-time dress-making expenditures for you.

—Beauty and distinction made from the fabric.

—We had this in mind when choosing our dress goods.

Black French Serge—46 inches wide.....1.50

Black Barathea—42 inches wide.....1.50

Black Gabardine—46 inches wide.....1.65

Black Broadcloth—54 inches wide.....2.50

Silk and Wool Poplin—all colors; 40 inches wide. Yard.....1.75

Wool Poplin—Good line of street shades, 48 inches wide.....2.00

Heavy Homespuns—54 in. wide, in gray and brown mixtures; ideal for automobile and Spring coats. 2.50 and 3.50

Shadow Stripe Suiting—56 inches wide, navy only.....2.00

Gabardine Suitings—54 inches wide, full range of Spring shades. 3.50

(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

THE FOOD YOU SAVE IS PRACTICALLY ALL THE FOOD WE CAN SEND TO OUR ALLIES



# STRIKERS MAKE DEMAND FOR MORE DEFINITE AGREEMENT

## PRESIDENT MAY TAKE DRASTIC STEPS TO STOP STRIKES

(Continued from page one)

strike in the shipyards. One is the dissatisfaction among the men created by the knowledge that they are not receiving their share of the enormous profits their employers are piling up. The other is the pro-German influence, that has been assiduously and constantly at work creating dissatisfaction among workmen generally. This is said to be particularly the case in Baltimore, Md.

It is considered more than likely that if the President feels he must take occasion to right the affairs of the shipping situation by direct appeal to the patriotism of the men involved the employers themselves will come in for their share of any appeal he may make and they will be asked possibly to share with their men some of the profits they are enjoying.

It is, however, quite positively understood among those in touch with the White House that unless Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, succeeds soon in bringing about satisfactory labor conditions in shipyards that will show themselves in immediate results, the President will take drastic action regardless of the causes that have brought about the condition. The plain fact is, according to investigators, that ships have not been produced with the speed that the President desires and with the promptness that the condition of the world demands.

That the President considers the shipping problem the most important one now before the Government there is no question. His friends know he never has ceased to consider it the most important problem since the United States entered the war.

Whether the solution of the problem will be found in a reorganization of the board or in finding some way to provide sufficient labor remains to be seen. In any event, however, whatever method of correcting the condition is adopted, further delays will almost inevitably follow while the changed plans are being put into force.

## Hog Island Developments

### Committee Plans to Visit Plant for Further Information

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Friday's developments in the Hog Island investigation were:

1. The Senate Committee on Commerce, after spending an hour in executive session, decided to visit Hog Island early next week with a view to familiarizing themselves at first hand with the general condition and stage of progress.

2. Charles A. Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, decided to spend the week-end at Philadelphia in consultation with F. T. Bowles and to consider what must be done to speed up the work and cut down expenditures.

3. Mr. Piez submitted to the Senate a memorandum showing the expenditure at Hog Island since operations began last September up to Jan. 31, as follows:

Amount spent on plant construction, \$19,029,972.42; amount spent on ship material, \$4,283,390.26; total, \$23,313,362.68.

In this connection the original estimate of the plant made by the American International was \$21,000,000, an estimate, it is understood, which bids fair to be more than doubled.

Mr. Piez sent to the committee a report showing that when the American International was incorporated in New York on Nov. 23, 1915, one-half of the common stock of the corporation was set aside to be offered to stockholders of the National City Bank of New York. In the same report is found a list of the concerns in which the American International is interested, together with a list of the officers of that corporation.

When George J. Baldwin, senior vice-president of the American International, appeared before the Senate committee on Tuesday he was either unwilling or unable to give Senator Hiram Johnson the information asked for concerning the activities of the corporation and a list of those interested. Mr. Piez handed in the following report on Friday, showing various business enterprises in which the American International is financially interested:

With its associates, W. R. Grace and Company, the American International is interested in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It has acquired the capital stock of the Allied Machinery Company, which conducts a large export business in machine tools. With Stone & Webster, it is interested in the Latin-American Corporation. It has large interests in the Hosiery and Turbine Export Company, the International Mercantile Marine, the United Fruit Company and the American International Terminals Corporation. It has interests in the Stems Carey Railway and Canal Company, in the China Corporation and in Carter, Macy & Co. It has purchased the property of the New York Shipbuilding Company and with the International Mercantile Corporation, W. R. Grace and Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, it organized the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

The executive committee of the International is composed of Frank A. Vanderbilt, Charles A. Stone, Otto H. Kahn, Ambrose Monell, Percy Rockefeller, Theodore N. Vail and William Woodward.

The officers of the American International are:

national are: Chairman of the board of directors, F. A. Vanderbilt; Charles A. Stone, president; George J. Baldwin, senior vice-president; vice-presidents, H. D. H. Connick, P. W. Henry, Robert F. Herrick, Frederick Holbrook, R. B. Sheridan, Willard Straight and H. P. Tinsley.

Speaking of the decision of the Senate Commerce Committee to visit Hog Island, Chairman D. U. Fletcher, on Friday, indicated that the committee will continue its investigation into the Hog Island project, notwithstanding the fact that the Department of Justice has the matter in hand. The committee feels, according to Senator Fletcher, that the facts already revealed before it justify the closest scrutiny of the expenditures at Hog Island.

"We realize," said Senator Fletcher, "that speed and not economy was the greatest necessity, and we and the country were prepared to sacrifice economy to ships but the expenditure according to the testimony submitted seems to be unwarranted and out of all proportion to the results achieved. If the American International has broken a statute or shall be found to have recklessly squandered public money, that is a matter with which the Department of Justice and not the committee will deal. We are more interested in speeding up the construction of ships, which is the primary need of the nation, than in prosecuting any man or set of men. That there has been great waste is plain from the testimony already on record. Letters come in constantly telling us that we have only scratched the surface."

The testimony to which the Senator referred as being on record was not



Edward N. Hurley, chairman of United States Shipping Board

that of irresponsible individuals, many of whom come from day to day airing their own grievances, but rather the testimony of responsible officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The following figures, bearing on actual cost of units of construction at Hog Island as compared with the original, are taken from the report submitted by Mr. Piez and on which the investigation, and cross-examination is largely based:

The completed work on the second group of ways has thus far cost \$286,752.76, against an estimated cost of \$145,124.74.

The cost of driving 16,252 piles up to Dec. 31 was \$513,163, against an estimated cost of \$39,386, an increase of 574 per cent.

The cost of grading 102,000 cubic yards up to Dec. 31 was \$90,056.13, against an estimated cost of \$51,000.

Temporary roads thus far constructed have cost \$238,801.48, against an estimated cost of \$100,000.

Temporary buildings, temporary telephones and temporary railroads, no provision was made in the original estimate, have cost \$698,267.17.

S. M. Felton, of the corps of engineers of the United States Army, specially sent to Hog Island by Chairman Hurley, made a report which is in the record and from which the following paragraph is taken:

"The waste and inefficiency can only be explained by the fact, as I understand it, that there is no penalty whatever imposed upon the contractor for excessive costs; no limit to expenditure has been fixed, and he is entirely indifferent as to the amount of money expended. As an illustration of what might be termed extravagance in the employment of labor, my brother, who has charge of labor in Philadelphia, told me that the wages paid had thoroughly demoralized the labor market in Philadelphia, and had brought there so many men that there was no way to accommodate them. On one night recently they actually had to put them in the vacant cells in the police stations to sleep. This certainly shows a lack of head to the whole program."

To the same effect is this extract taken from the report submitted by Admiral H. H. Rousseau, manager of the division of shipyard plants of the Emergency Fleet Corporation:

"These figures show that up to the present time, the work has been several times the estimated unit cost. From reports, which have been received during the past three months from Philadelphia, in regard to the methods pursued by our agents, the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, I cannot but feel that a considerable part of this excessive cost is due to the fact that our agents have no incentive under the present contract to complete the plant within their original estimate of \$21,000,000."

Responsibility Disclaimed

Carpenters' Brotherhood Leader Sends Word to Mr. Hurley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a telegram to Edward N. Hurley, chairman

of the Shipping Board, William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has disclaimed all responsibility for the striking carpenters in shipyards along the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Hutcheson's telegram to Mr. Hurley was in answer to that addressed to him by the chairman of the Shipping Board, in which he made an appeal to labor all over the country to stop quibbling and get to work so that the war might be won as speedily as possible. Mr. Hutcheson declares in his telegram that it will be impossible for him to persuade the striking carpenters to go back to work unless he has "some definite proposition to give them pertaining to their working conditions."

The carpenters' spokesman, however, declares to Mr. Hurley that "the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is composed of patriotic and loyal citizens, thousands of whom are now serving their country, and many others of whom have sons who are in the service."

"We stand ready and willing to further show our patriotism," Mr. Hutcheson concludes.

Mr. Hurley dispatched an immediate reply to the head of the carpenters' union, which was an ultimatum rather than an appeal, as was his first message. The Shipping Board says to Mr. Hutcheson:

"Will you ask the men now paralyzing the shipyards and the nation's war program to go back to work and trust their Government, through the Labor Adjustment Board, to deal fairly with them, as it has with every other group of workers? Will you help now—when every day's delay may mean the slaughter of our boys?"

Mr. Hurley calls the attention of Mr. Hutcheson to the fact that the latter was present at the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor, when by unanimous vote a resolution was adopted stating that it was necessary to the protection of the nation as well as to the welfare of the trade union movement that there should be no cessation of work except as a last resort, and after due hearings. Mr. Hurley intimates, Mr. Hutcheson made a misstatement when he asserted that he had attempted to prevent the strikes.

The facts are as follows, continues Mr. Hurley. He says Mr. Hutcheson is the only international president of all crafts working in the shipyards who has refused to become a party to the agreement entered into last August between the Government and organized labor, under the provisions of which a board was established suitable to all parties concerned, before which should be submitted all disputes as to wages, hours and conditions of employment. Mr. Hurley continues:

"The charter and official positions of the signers of this agreement are a guarantee of its fairness. Are the other international presidents less patriotic or less careful of the interests of their crafts than yourself?"

While Mr. Hurley is endeavoring to reconcile the disaffected labor elements word reaches Washington that the strikes are spreading and that tonnage is being delayed each day. As a result, there is more talk of commandeering or conscripting labor than ever before.

Mr. Hutcheson's telegram to Mr. Hurley reads:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1918.

"Mr. Hurley, Chairman U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Hurley:

"Copy of your telegram of the 14th instant addressed to me at Indianapolis is at hand.

"I reply thereto beg to inform you that I have endeavored to my utmost to prevent the cessation of work being done by members of our organization on ships under construction for the United States Shipping Board, and now that they have ceased work it will be impossible for me to influence them to return unless I have some definite proposition to give them pertaining to their working conditions.

"You will recall that some few days ago I took up with you the matter of reaching an understanding affecting the membership of our organization, and you are familiar with what transpired at that time, and you have no doubt been informed by your representative whom you referred the matter to, of the fact that nothing was accomplished looking toward arriving at some understanding.

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is composed of patriotic and loyal citizens, thousands of whom are now serving their country; many others have sons who are in the service. Millions of dollars have been invested by our organization and our members in the purchasing of Liberty bonds to assist the Government in the prosecution of the war.

"We stand ready and willing to further show our patriotism by renewing the memorandum as presented to you Mr. Blackman under date of Feb. 7, 1918, wherein the services of our entire organization was offered to the United States Shipping Board to assist in carrying out their program of shipbuilding.

"And I, personally, stand ready and willing to assist in bringing about a condition that would be satisfactory and just for our membership.

"I beg to remain,

"Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) "WM. L. HUTCHESON,

General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

Chairman Hurley wired back to Indianapolis this reply:

"William L. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Yours of the fourteenth received. You were present at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo on Friday, Nov. 23, when by a unanimous vote a resolution was

passed stating that it is necessary to the nation's protection, as well as to the welfare of the trade union movement, that there should be no cessation of work except as a last resort and after due hearings. Do you or do you not approve of this position today? You state, 'I have endeavored to my utmost to prevent cessation of work being done by members of our organization on ships.' The facts are as follows: On August 20 last, an agreement was signed by Mr. Roosevelt, as acting Secretary of the Navy, by myself as chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Admiral Capps, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor, and by 14 representatives of organized labor, or inly international presidents, whose members are employed in the construction of ships. Under this agreement a board was established composed of a representative for the Navy Department and Emergency Fleet Corporation, a representative of organized labor, appointed by Mr. Gompers, and the chairman of the board appointed by the President of the United States.

"The agreement provided that all disputes as to wages, hours and conditions of employment should be submitted to this board for settlement. The charter and official positions of the signers of this agreement are a guarantee of its fairness. You are the only international president of all crafts working in the shipyards who has refused to become a party to this agreement. Are the other international presidents less patriotic or less careful of the interests of their crafts than yourself?"

It is true, as you state in your letter of the 14th, that you have tried to arrange matters during the past six months, but your efforts have been confined to demanding special privileges for your organization that would discriminate in their favor, as against the other crafts. You have known that you could become a party to this agreement at any time and thereby cooperate with the Government and the other representatives of organized labor in preventing cessation of work in this hour of our national crisis. The members of your organization, who are defending you and your country in France, should have had your assistance.

"I do not question the patriotism of your members, and, in fact, have reason to believe they are as loyal as to the Government as are the members of other organized crafts, for when the shipbuilding labor adjustment board sat on the Pacific Coast, and at every hearing so far held on the Atlantic coast, the local carpenters' organizations, when told that their international officers were not parties to the agreement establishing the board, have asked to be included and have bound themselves to abide by the decisions of the board.

"The members of your organization have thus given tangible proof of their patriotism by their acts. Will you ask the men now paralyzing the shipyards and the nation's war program to go back to their work and trust their Government, through the Labor Adjustment Board, to deal fairly with them as it has with every other group of workers? Will you help now—when every day's delay may mean the slaughter of our boys?"

(Signed) EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman U. S. Shipping Board."

Many Americans of Financial Standing Interested at Hog Island

The following are among the men who figure prominently in the Hog Island (Philadelphia) government shipbuilding venture:

Charles A. Piez, civilian representative on United States Shipping Board and manager of Emergency Fleet Corporation, is a graduate of Columbia College as specialist in engineering; he was connected with belting manufacture in Philadelphia and helped organize allied industries, centering them at Chicago; he was called to Washington as expert in the manufacture of mining and conveying machinery, and was given the commission to visit and report on the principal shipyards of the country preliminary to the work of the Shipping Board.

Francis T. Bowles, in charge of ship construction incorporation and now supervising work at Hog Island; in the United States Navy until 1903 as constructor in navy yards, etc.; ex-president Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation.

H. H. Rousseau, civil engineer in United States Navy; engineer of public improvements, Mare Island Navy Yard, 1903-7; chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, with rank of rear admiral; engineer of terminal construction on Panama Canal, 1907; director of Panama Railroad Company.

J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., packers; director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, National City Bank (New York), Ft. Worth (Tex.) Stock Yards Company and Stock Yards National Bank (South Omaha).

George J. Baldwin, organizer and president and general manager of Baldwin Fertilizer Company, 1887-1894; became associated with Stone & Webster, Boston, in 1898, and organized the Edison Illuminating Company, Savannah; president Jacksonville Traction Company, Tampa Electric Company and Key West Electric Company.

Charles A. Coffin, president General Electric Company from its organization until 1913, and since chairman of board of directors; member of Chamber of Commerce of New York.

William E. Corey, superintendent Homestead Steel Works, superintendent armor plate department, 1899; succeeded Charles M. Schwab as general superintendent, 1897; president Carnegie Steel Company; president United States Steel Corporation.

Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Steamship Company.

Pierre S. Dupont, president of the Du Pont (E. I.) De Nemours & Co., a powder-making concern.

Joseph P. Grace, director Lincoln National Bank, National City Bank, A. & P. Steamship Company, Brooklyn Terminal Company; president Northern Insurance Company, Terminal Warehouse Company, president W. R. Grace & Co. and Grace Steamship Company.

Robert F. Herrick, president Winthrop (Mass.) National Bank, F. S. Webster Company, the Manufacturers Company, director Old Colony Trust Company, Beacon Trust Company; executive committee First National Bank of Boston, Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Union Buffalo Mills Company.

Otto H. Kahn, served one year in German Army, came to United States 1893; member of banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. since 1897; director Equitable Trust Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, Morristown Trust Company.

Robert S. Lovett, railroad man; chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Henry S. Pritchett, educator; superintendent United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1897-1900; president Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1900-1906; president Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching.

Percy A. Rockefeller.

John D. Ryan, president Anaconda Copper Mining Company, United Metals Selling Company, Montana Power Company; director Guaranty Trust Company, Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Greencananea Copper Company; trustee American Surety Company, Emigrants Industrial Savings Bank.

William L. Saunders, president Ingersoll-Sargeant Drill Company, Rand Drill Company, director A. S. Cameron Steam Pump Works, Edison-Saunders Compressed Air Company, International Harvester Company of New Jersey, International Harvester Corporation; vice-chairman Naval Consulting Board, United States; chairman for Nicaragua International Pan-American Commission.

James A. Stillman, New York banker, chairman of the board of directors of the National City Bank of New York City.

Charles A. Stone, member of firm Stone & Webster; director Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Stone & Webster Management Association, Massachusetts Gas Companies, Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company.

Guy E. Tripp, chairman board Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; director American Surety Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Electric Properties Corporation, Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Canadian Westinghouse Company, besides being director of numerous railroads.

Theodore N. Vail, president American Telegraph and Telephone Company since 1907; introduced American system of street railways in Buenos Aires, and installed telephone systems in many cities; also president or director of many corporations.

Frank A. Vanderbilt, newspaper man, private secretary to Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, 1897-1901; president National City Bank of New York; chairman board of directors American International Corporation; director Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, besides many others; chairman of the National War Savings Committee, having in charge the sale of thrift stamps to people too poor to buy Liberty bonds.

Edwin S. Webster, member of the firm of Stone & Webster; director Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Stone & Webster Management Association and many other corporations.

tion until 1913, and since chairman of board of directors; member of Chamber of Commerce of New York.

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Charles A. Stone, member of firm Stone & Webster; director Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Stone & Webster Management Association, Massachusetts Gas Companies, Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company.

Guy E. Tripp, chairman board Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; director American Surety Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Electric Properties Corporation, Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Canadian Westinghouse Company, besides being director of numerous railroads.

Theodore N. Vail, president American Telegraph and Telephone Company since 1907; introduced American system of street railways in Buenos Aires, and installed telephone systems in many cities; also president or director of many corporations.

Frank A. Vanderbilt, newspaper man, private secretary to Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, 1897-1901; president National City Bank of New York; chairman board of directors American International Corporation; director Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, besides many others; chairman of the National War Savings Committee, having in charge the sale of thrift stamps to people too poor to buy Liberty bonds.

Edwin S. Webster, member of the firm of Stone & Webster; director Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Stone & Webster Management Association and many other corporations.

tion until 1913, and since chairman of board of directors; member of Chamber of Commerce of New York.

William E. Corey, superintendent Homestead Steel Works, superintendent armor plate department, 1899; succeeded Charles M. Schwab as general superintendent, 1897; president Carnegie Steel Company; president United States Steel Corporation.

Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Steamship Company.

Pierre S. Dupont, president of the Du Pont (E. I.) De Nemours & Co., a powder-making concern.

Joseph P. Grace, director Lincoln National Bank, National City Bank, A. & P. Steamship Company, Brooklyn Terminal Company; president Northern Insurance Company, Terminal Warehouse Company, president W. R. Grace & Co. and Grace Steamship Company.

Robert F. Herrick, president Winthrop (Mass.) National Bank, F. S. Webster Company, the Manufacturers Company, director Old Colony Trust Company, Beacon Trust Company; executive committee First National Bank of Boston, Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Union Buffalo Mills Company.

Otto H. Kahn, served one year in German Army, came to United States 1893; member of banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. since 1897; director Equitable Trust Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, Morristown Trust Company.

Robert S. Lovett, railroad man; chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Henry S. Pritchett, educator; superintendent United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1897-1900; president Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1900-1906; president Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching.

Percy A. Rockefeller.

John D. Ryan, president Anaconda Copper Mining Company, United Metals Selling Company, Montana Power Company; director Guaranty Trust Company, Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Greencananea Copper Company; trustee American Surety Company, Emigrants Industrial Savings Bank.

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Many Americans of Financial Standing Interested at Hog Island

The following are among the men who figure prominently in the Hog Island (Philadelphia) government shipbuilding venture:

Charles A. Piez, civilian representative on United States Shipping Board and manager of Emergency Fleet Corporation, is a graduate of Columbia College as specialist in engineering; he was connected with belting manufacture in Philadelphia and helped organize allied industries, centering them at Chicago; he was called to Washington as expert in the manufacture of mining and conveying machinery, and was given the commission to visit and report on the principal shipyards of the country preliminary to the work of the Shipping Board.

Francis T. Bowles, in charge of ship construction incorporation and now supervising work at Hog Island; in the United States Navy until 1903 as constructor in navy yards, etc.; ex-president Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation.

H. H. Rousseau, civil engineer in United States Navy; engineer of public improvements, Mare Island Navy Yard, 1903-7; chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, with rank of rear admiral; engineer of terminal construction on Panama Canal, 1907; director of Panama Railroad Company.

J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., packers; director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, National City Bank (New York), Ft. Worth (Tex.) Stock Yards Company and Stock Yards National Bank (South Omaha).

George J. Baldwin, organizer and president and general manager of Baldwin Fertilizer Company, 1887-1894; became associated with Stone & Webster, Boston, in 1898, and organized the Edison Illuminating Company, Savannah; president Jacksonville Traction Company, Tampa Electric Company and Key West Electric Company.

Charles A. Coffin, president General Electric Company from its organization until 1913, and since chairman of board of directors; member of Chamber of Commerce of New York.

William E. Corey, superintendent Homestead Steel Works, superintendent armor plate department, 1899; succeeded Charles M. Schwab as general superintendent, 1897; president Carnegie Steel Company; president United States Steel Corporation.



## STRIKERS SUBMIT DEMANDS TO BOARD

Carpenters and Joiners Brotherhood Issues Memorandum of Labor Conditions Asked for Before Returning to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some idea of what the striking carpenters in eastern shipyards demand, before they will return to work and remove the menace of what Edward Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, has characterized as a "paralyzing of the nation's shipbuilding, and entire war program," may be gained from the following memorandum of the working condition, which the wood-working craft desires to have established in the shipyards doing work under the supervision of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The proposition was submitted to the wage adjustment board by W. L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, but before the board had time to go over the matter, the thousands of men walked out in yards along the Atlantic seaboard, delaying work on hundreds of merchant ships in various stages of completion. The demands of the strikers follow:

In order to bring about a closer relation and cooperation between the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the following is hereby proposed:

Section 1. Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work and shall be worked between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., provided that this shall not interfere with the introduction of shifts. All employees engaged on other than the regular eight-hour shift shall receive an additional 5 per cent of wage.

Sec. 2. There shall be Saturday afternoon holidays during the months of June, July and August.

Sec. 3. All time worked over the regular eight hours shall be paid for at the rate of double time, including Sunday, Saturday afternoons during the months of June, July and August, and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and the day on which a general election is held for the election of Governor or President. Under no circumstances shall any work be performed on Labor Day, except to preserve life or property.

Sec. 4. That all yards, in employing men, shall abide by the terms and spirit of the decision of the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board thereto relating.

Sec. 5. Employees shall be paid once a week, and in no case shall more than three (3) days' pay be held back.

Sec. 6. Men sent to work outside their home ports shall receive wages, transportation and an expense allowance of \$2.50 per day from time of leaving their home ports until the time they return.

Sec. 7. Any employee laid off, discharged or quitting of his own volition, shall receive wages due him immediately upon the termination of his employment when possible, but in any event within 24 hours.

Sec. 8. Representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall be allowed access through the yard office to the yards or ships at all times; proper credentials shall be furnished such representatives.

Sec. 9. All grievances which may arise in any shop or shipyard shall be given consideration as follows:

Clause 1. All complaints and grievances shall be adjusted by the foreman in charge, if possible.

Clause 2. When such adjustment cannot be made between the foreman and the men directly interested, the matter shall be taken up with the company direct by the representatives of the employees, and they shall endeavor to reach a mutual understanding.

Clause 3. In the event an understanding cannot be reached between the company and the representatives of the employees, then a representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will meet the company and try to bring about an adjustment of such grievances.

Clause 4. In the event an adjustment of such grievances is not reached under the provisions of the foregoing clauses, then the matter shall be referred to the examiner. During the adjustment of grievances hereunder, there shall be no lockouts on the part of the company or strikes on the part of the men.

Sec. 10. The following wage scale shall prevail: Shipwrights, joiners, boat builders, and mill men, minimum \$6.00 per day; calkers, minimum wage \$7.10 per day; laborers and helpers \$3.25 per day.

Provided, however, that rates of wage now being paid in excess of the above minimum rates are in no wise altered or affected by the establishment of the above rates.

Providing this working memorandum is agreed to by the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, the international officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, representing an organization of 300,000 skilled mechanics all of whom had to pass a mechanical examination before being admitted to membership in the subdivision of the carpentering trade, as follows:

Carpenters and joiners, ship calkers, railroad carpenters, cabinet makers, bench hands, floor layers, stair-builders, box-makers, millwrights, bridge carpenters, shipwrights, dock and wharf carpenters, boat builders, pile drivers, ship joiners, car builders, ship carpenters, loft men, and all those engaged in running wood-working machinery, from these different

branches, agree to furnish all the necessary skilled mechanics through the emergency office of the Department of Labor, under the following conditions:

1. The organization shall furnish all the labor required on request by the employer through the established office of that district of the Department of Labor.

2. That they will furnish the necessary investigators to assist in training mechanics for whatever emergency services in the woodworking craft may be required.

3. That at each of the Department of Labor offices, which shall be located in the nearest city where shipbuilding plants are established, there shall be examining boards of practical mechanics to pass on qualifications of all applicants selected and to issue the proper permit for what the applicant is most proficient in.

We recommend that the Department of Labor shall place in each of their employment offices a practical ship carpenter, who shall examine all men that may be sent through that office, so that the shipbuilders will get the most proficient employees for the work they desire to have accomplished. That the executive control and operation of the Department of Labor employment offices shall be carried into effect and be in charge of the district manager of the United States Department of Labor, that all services be free, both to the employer and the employee, and that the employer be required to file with the nearest Department of Labor office, his requisition for the workmen that he desires, specifying the class of work that he desires the workman to perform.

These applications must be at the office at least 24 hours in order to give an opportunity to get the proper men.

It is also agreed that all yards of repairing ships under the direction of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation shall employ their men in the woodworking craft through the office of the Department of Labor.

The workman will be certified by the examiner in said office and sent to the yard securing his services.

The foregoing working conditions were approved by the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on Feb. 7, 1918, the same to become effective and in full operation on Feb. 11, 1918.

## LANGUAGE WAR IN MILWAUKEE

Controversy Renewed Over the Teaching of German in the City's Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Four German societies and a German newspaper have again taken up the cudgels in behalf of German language instruction in Milwaukee public schools. The general refrain of resolutions and editorials is, "Do not let yourselves be intimidated. Insist on your right to study German." A vigorous counter-campaign against such instruction as needless expense is also in evidence. The Milwaukee School Board recently adopted resolutions by which German instruction is taken out of the first four grades, and Germans of the city are up in arms. It is said that the attendance at parochial schools, which teach German as low as the kindergarten, has increased remarkably.

German instruction was introduced into the graded schools of Milwaukee in 1889 and had a steady growth from that time until the outbreak of the war. In 1910, 69 per cent of all graded school pupils were enrolled in German classes. Every inducement was offered parents to make them enroll their children in these classes. It was understood that parents wished their children to study German, unless they personally appeared before the assistant superintendent of schools and offered "good reason" for not taking the subject. The pay of German teachers was far in excess of that given other teachers of the same grade. In some wards it is estimated that one fifth of the total appropriation was for the salaries of German teachers. Milwaukee has saved \$25,000 by the elimination of German in the first grade this year.

The teachers are, for the most part, Germans or German-Americans who have studied in Germany and imbibed German kultur. These teachers have taught their charges to consider Germany the ideal land; that Germany is the greatest country in the world, and that the highest manifestation of man's higher self.

Americans in Milwaukee who are combating the study of German in the grades are convinced that boys and girls have enough to do to learn English in the limited time at the disposal of teachers. They have no brief against German as a language, but they are against German as a fetish. They believe from the evidence of their own children's views of the world that German in Milwaukee schools is propaganda, and not education. The fight promises to be a hot one.

## LEHIGH PROFESSOR GOES TO PASADENA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Dr. Frank McKibben of Lehigh University, now engaged in work of the United States Shipping Board, will come to Throop College of Technology to organize and inaugurate the new course in ship construction and ocean transportation, to be established at the college immediately to prepare men for national service. Dr. McKibben will give a course of 24 lectures, as well as arrange for the work of the new course of study. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and for several years held the chair of civil engineering at Lehigh.

## FIRST AERO MAIL ROUTE PLANNED

Clubs Formed for Salvaging and Adapting Aeroplanes Discarded in War Service—Post Office Department to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Federation of Flying Yacht Clubs, represented here by the New York Flying Yacht Club in Harlem, has as its primary object the salvaging of aircraft discarded in war, for use in commercial and other pursuits after the war. It also plans to establish aerial mail routes throughout the country, the first of which will probably be from New York to Boston. While Boston has no organized flying yacht club, preparations are being made there for one.

The distance to be covered by a New York-Boston aerial mail route is estimated, by an official of the federation, as approximately the same distance as that of those operated between the French coast and the island of Corsica, and between the coast of Italy and the island of Sardinia, by the French and Italian governments.

Indorsements of the plan have been received by John A. Wilbur, organization manager of the federation, from A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, W. F. Durand, chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Board.

Mr. Wilbur said that aircraft discarded by the War Department might also be used at life-saving stations, for passenger traffic, scientific investigations, aero policing and policing of the Mexican and Canadian borders, where there is said to be smuggling under present policing conditions.

He said also that aircraft used by life-savers along the coast would be of the greatest value in carrying lines to vessels in distress. Flying has been developed to the degree that an expert aviator is able to fly under practically any conditions, thus making aeroplanes serviceable for life-saving work.

Aeroplanes, Mr. Wilbur pointed out, are fit for actual fighting purposes for only 100 hours, after which they are used either for training aviators or for other activities. These same machines, with proper carrying capacity, would be available for a long period for carrying mail.

Mr. Durand has gone to Europe to investigate aero conditions in France and Italy, and to learn what is being done by allied countries toward salvaging aircraft for after-war use. On his return a report will be made and this country will be able to profit by the experiences of those countries, said Mr. Wilbur.

"The future of aviation is of vital importance even at the present time," stated Mr. Durand recently, "because upon it depends very largely the future of the thousands of men now going into air service, the millions of dollars allotted to it by Congress, and in general, the possibility of salvaging the present investment in aviation expressed in terms of human energy, skilled workmen, trained aviators, time and capital.

"Peace will find this country with an immense air capital on hand, and comprising skilled workmen, factories, machinery and industrial organization in effective operation. This capital must be so conserved and directed that, if possible, not a man or a dollar will be wasted in the hiatus between war and peace. The situation at the termination of hostilities must be foreseen so far as humanly possible and plans laid in advance permit, in order that we may avoid hasty and ill-advised measures.

"The first and most obvious use of aeroplanes in the future lies in the delivery of mails. Already Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for the initial steps in aerial mail delivery, but for the present all manufacturing energies must go into warplanes. However, the War Department has agreed, subject to congressional approval, to turn over all planes no longer adaptable to military use, to the Post Office Department, as a beginning of its air service. In view of the number which may be so transferred later, it is essential to lay plans without delay, as is being done by the Post Office Department, for the specific routes, the air-dromes, quarters, personnel, etc."

Mr. Burleson, in answer to a letter from the federation, writes: "The Post Office Department will be glad to have the cooperation of such flying clubs as you may establish in the operation of postal routes."

## NEW ENGLAND MEN GIVEN PROMOTIONS

Announcement is made of several New England men, including some in Boston and vicinity, who have received promotions in different branches of the service, and which become effective immediately. Among these is Charles F. Huntington of Camp Devens, who has been advanced to a second lieutenant in the aviation section of the signal corps. Herbert A. Conners of Boston, Herbert Harvey Parents of Indian Orchard and Richard H. Randall of Quincy have been made first lieutenants in the same section, and Edwin F. Fader of Lynn has been advanced to captain in the Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Maj. John M. Dunn, who is stationed at northeastern headquarters, today received official announcement of his promotion to lieutenant-colonel in the coast artillery corps, National Army. Maj. Roy L. Taylor stated today that the one company of United States guards authorized for Massachusetts is now complete, and all the men have been uniformed and equipped. Men

not doing guard duty along the Boston waterfront are stationed at the Charlestown Armory, headquarters of the company. Whether or not another company will be authorized, Major Taylor was unable to state.

Posters urging the taking out of insurance by all enlisted men are being sent out by the northeastern department, and word was received today from Washington headquarters stating that army field clerks employed in the various departments are now eligible for allowances and allotments.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The proceedings of the recent conference of labor with members of the Cabinet were kept absolutely confidential and anything which did appear in the papers was mostly in the nature of surmise, or more or less clever forecasting. At length, however, the veil has been lifted, and the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, on Friday afternoon gave out a statement to the members of the press.

At the time of the conference, the Government submitted to the labor leaders a confidential memorandum with the subject of the organization of the man and woman-power of Canada, with a view to mobilizing the manpower and the resources of Canada for the vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion.

The plan of the Government was to take an inventory of all the men and women in the country over 16 years of age. The Government went on to suggest that there should be obtained the names, residences, and nationality of all persons who have, thus far, evaded registration under the military Service Act, and also that all persons who have registered should be compelled to carry their certificates of registration.

There were a number of other points recommended by the Government having to do with those having farming experience, the curtailing of less essential industries, the utilizing of woman labor to supplement the work of men, or taking over their work in order to release them for services of national importance, and the obtaining of a list of all persons in Canada who are not British subjects by birth or naturalization.

After considering the memorandum of the Government, the representatives of organized labor expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Government and to assist in the carrying out of their desires, always provided that there could be no compulsory service of labor and that fair wages, reasonable hours and proper conditions of labor should be fully guaranteed. That is how the matter stands at present.

## RAILROAD BILL IS TO TAKE THE LEAD

Administration Anxious to Have It Enacted Soon—Contest Over Section Limiting the Time of Government Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The railroad bill providing for government control of the carriers during the period of the war will be the main legislation before the Senate for the next few days. Senator Smith of Georgia gave notice on Friday that the Administration is anxious to have the bill enacted into law as soon as possible. Senator Cummins, a minority member of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, is the most persistent opponent of the bill as reported. It is probable, however, that the Senate will pass the bill next week without amendments.

An agreement has been reached whereby the Administration Railroad Bill will be taken up in the House for consideration immediately after the passage of the Urgent Deficiency Bill. The Deficiency Bill will be completed today or Monday, it is thought. The Deficiency Bill, carrying an appropriation of more than \$1,000,000,000, is one of the largest of its kind ever reported to the House. Those opposing the Railroad Bill as reported by the majority of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, are preparing to make a fight on the section providing that government control end two years after the proclamation of the signing of the peace treaty, and for the centering of the rate-making power in the hands of the President. Representative Esch will file a minority report. A minority report was filed in the Senate by Senator Cummins.

## FUEL CONFERENCE HELD IN MEMPHIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In response to a summons from Gov. Rye, a war council was held at the Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 4, at which the importance of food and fuel conservation, as a war measure, was forcefully presented to the people of Memphis and of West Tennessee. Among the speakers who addressed the large audience were Governors Brough of Arkansas and Rye of Tennessee, the federal administrators of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, and the Tennessee Fuel Administrator. At the afternoon session, Maj. J. Rutledge Smith, state chairman of the National Council of Defense, was the chief speaker.

W. E. Meyer, Fuel Administrator for Tennessee, announced that within a month coal and wood would be purchased in Tennessee on a 50-50 basis. A consumer will be required to buy one cord of wood to each ton of coal.

## AMENDMENT TO THE LABOR LAW PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Among the measures awaiting action in the New York State Legislature is an amendment to the Labor Law, extending the provisions covering the hours of labor to include subways as well as street, surface and elevated railroads, and limiting the provisions to male employees.

The present law prescribes that 10 consecutive hours of labor shall constitute a day's labor on such railroads. The amendment prohibits the employment of female minors under 21 years of age and of women on such lines in cities of the first and second class more than six days or 54 hours in any one week, or for more than nine hours in any one day, or before 6 a. m. or after 9 p. m.

GOVERNOR AMENDS CALL

MADISON, Wis.—E. L. Philipp, Governor of Wisconsin, has amended his call for the special session of the Legislature to permit an amendment of state banking laws, giving state banks the right to qualify as government depositories, according to the Wisconsin State Journal.

## LABOR IS BEHIND CANADIAN CABINET

Sir Robert Borden Gives Statement to Press Showing Willingness of Unions to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

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## MASONIC EVENT HELD IN SPOKANE

Unusual Number of High Officials Take Part in Ceremonies—Consolidation Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—Saturday, Jan. 26, Spokane was the scene of one of the most important Masonic events which ever took place in the western country, there having assembled four sovereign grand inspectors-generals of the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States and 42 Masons of the degree of thirty-third honor, from the jurisdiction of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, Minnesota and North Dakota. The meeting was arranged through the activities of Oriental Consistory No. 2 of Spokane, and as far as can be learned, it was the first time in the history of the southern jurisdiction when inspectors-generals met in jurisdictions outside their own assembling, their designates with them and conferring this extraordinary degree in full form.

The work was under the direct charge of Ernest B. Hussey, thirty-third degree, of Seattle, acting as grand commander, and assisted by Philip S. Malcolm, thirty-third degree, of Portland, as lieutenant-grand commander, Edward C. Day, thirty-third degree, of Helena, as grand prior, and Marshall W. Wood, thirty-third degree, of Boise, as grand chancellor, the remaining offices in the Supreme Council Tableau being filled by thirty-thirds from Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

The evening preceding the conferring of the thirty-third degree a reception was tendered to all Blue Lodge Masons in the Northwest in honor of the distinguished guests, at which the capacity of the Masonic Temple was overtaxed.

The leading speakers on this occasion were Edward C. Day, sovereign grand inspector-general for Montana, and Ernest Lister, Governor of the State of Washington.

Judge Day spoke for the consolidation of all Blue Lodge jurisdictions into a General Grand Lodge for the United States.

## SECRET MAIL ROUTE TO GERMANY ALLEGED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn., printed in the Milwaukee Journal, says the fact that mail is reaching Germany through an underground tunnel from Sweden was alleged by F. W. Legler, traveling man, arrested by Department of Justice agents for making remarks derogatory to the United States. Legler is said to have asserted that mail from Minneapolis for Germany was first sent to Winnipeg, then to Sweden, and from there by "underground tunnels" across the border into Germany.

## ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS FOR CAMP Y. M. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La.—Enlargements of the Y. M. C. A. establishment in Camp Beauregard include

## CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR OPPOSED

Samuel Compers, President of Federation in United States, Charges Bad Faith Against Advocates of Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on Friday issued a statement in which he charges with bad faith those who advocate conscription of labor. Because of recent strikes, stoppage of work on government contracts, particularly shipbuilding contracts, there has been more talk here than ever before relative to the drafting of labor. That there is a sentiment in Congress gradually growing in favor of drafting labor to insure the expedition of work on ships and the facilitation of all labor deemed necessary to win the war, has been manifested in utterances of senators and congressmen recently, more so than ever before.

There are those who feel that the drafting of men to fight the battles of democracy should have coupled with it the drafting of labor to facilitate the work of the soldier in the trench. Mr. Compers' statement is framed as an answer to those who would conscript labor. In his statement the labor leader speaks of labor as a force to be reckoned with, yet as patriotic, he declares, as any other element.

## JACOB SCHIFF JOINS SOCIETY TO AID WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jacob H. Schiff has become a member of the Friends of German Democracy, an organization of Americans of German descent to aid the liberal elements of the Empire in the establishment of a democratic government. The organization is in support of a vigorous prosecution of the war until America's aims have been achieved.

Under the leadership of Franz Sigel, son of General Sigel of the Civil War, the organization is conducting a campaign all over the country to enlist Americans of German descent in a work which has for its object the promotion of the true interests both of Germany and America. The Friends of German Freedom is reported to be growing rapidly.

Americans of German source and others in sympathy with their aims are flocking into the society, when they learn the aims of the organization, like the aims of the United States and the Allies, are directed not against the German people, but against the Kaiser and his Junkertum.

## Women's Shoes

1800 Pairs \$5  
Sizes 1½—4½

Over 120 styles in Boots, Pumps and Slippers. The most exceptional opportunities for bargains in small sizes we have ever offered.

The Mark-Downs Below Include a Wider Range of Sizes.

### Women's Department

Women's Black Russia Calf Button Boots, low heel, wide toe; sizes 2 to 7; all widths. Were \$8. . . . . \$5.00

Women's Black Russia Calf Lace Boots; sizes 1½ to 6; all widths. Were \$9.00. . . . . \$6.50

Women's Black Russia Calf Pumps, medium toe and heel; sizes 1½ to 5½; AA, A and B widths. These shoes could not be replaced for less than \$8.00. . . . . \$4.75

Women's Satin Evening Slippers—all sizes and widths. Black, white, pink and blue. Were \$6.50. . . . . \$5.00

### Children's Department

Children's Black Russia Calf Low Shoes; sizes 6 to 10½. Were \$3.50. . . . . \$2.00

Misses' Tan Russia Calf Blucher Lace Boots; sizes 11 to 2. Were \$5.50. . . . . \$4.50

Misses' Patent Leather Kid Slippers; sizes 11 to 13. Were \$4.00. . . . . \$2.00

Miscellaneous lot Misses' and Children's Boots, Low Shoes and Slippers; broken sizes. . . . . \$1.00

Men's Footwear Also Heavily Marked Down

Thayer McNeil  
Company

47 Temple Place 15 West Street  
BOSTON, MASS.



## WORLD PROGRAM TO BE DISCUSSED

Pacifists Meet in New York as  
National Conference of Mem-  
bers of Labor, Socialist and  
Radical Movements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Today and tomorrow a group of pacifists will convene in this city as the National Conference of Members of Labor, Socialist and Radical Movements. The organizing committee includes several prominent men and women who have been prominent in the Peoples Council, such as Louis P. Lochner, Algonquin Lee, Elizabeth Freeman, Abraham Shipiloff, Lincoln Steffens, Joseph D. Cannon, H. W. L. Dana and Jacob Panken. Speakers will include Morris Hillquit, James Maurer, Dr. Patrick McCartan and Lajpat Rai. Scott Nearing will open the conference on "Our Present Opportunity and Duty." The people's voice in the peace settlement and a constructive world program for democracy and peace will also be discussed. The speakers' list includes a Sinn Féiner.

Promoters of this conference, declaring that President Wilson has already begun peace negotiations, and admitting that "radical ideas no less far-reaching than those of the Bolsheviks and of the British labor movement" will be discussed, at first announced that one of the functions of the conference would be to select delegates to attend "the inter-allied conference of Labor, Socialist and Radical adherents, suggested by the British joint labor congress for some date in the immediate future."

Soon after this announcement, members of the British Labor Mission, which had just arrived in America, said that the English conference in question would be a regular scheduled meeting with no international aspect. It would be held on Feb. 21, and the American pacifists would not only have to hurry if they got there in time, but getting there, they would not be welcome.

This did not please the promoters of the national conference. They were less pleased when the Rev. John Maynes Holmes, prominent in the People's Council, asserting that his personal affection for Scott Nearing remained unchanged, wrote to that gentleman that they had acted on serious misinformation. Mr. Holmes had been in favor of a conference to elect delegates to an inter-allied labor convention; but finding there was to be no such convention, he did not see that the conference would serve any useful purpose. Therefore, he recommended that the conference be called off, and that his name be used no more in connection with it.

A later announcement from the pacifists is interesting as showing how they can get around what might seem to be a difficult situation. They say now that it is necessary to name delegates to attend "such conference of labor and socialist movements as may be held in the allied countries within the near future. If the general conference suggested by the recent Nottingham conference in England is not held, other and similar conferences will be held." In other words, the conference to which delegates originally were to have been named was not the conference to which the British Labor Mission referred.

But close observers of pacifist movements believe the "delegates" announcement has been mere camouflage for the real purpose of the conference. That purpose is believed to be the promotion of what is generally considered, would be a premature and early temporary peace. The Peoples Council declares that President Wilson stands for peace by open negotiation, and that Lloyd George stands for peace through victory.

The political situation in France at this time, it is stated, is in a precarious state, it being claimed that the reactionary elements are making their last stand under the leadership of Clemenceau, who, if he fails, will be succeeded by a radical leader and cabinet which will be ready for peace by open negotiations.

The conference will advocate absolute disarmament, abolition of military manufacture and standing armies and navies; abandonment of all forms of military training and service; ownership and control by the people of all natural resources and public utilities, with no distinction as to nationality.

## NEED OF COLLEGE WORK EMPHASIZED

While appreciation was expressed of the college men who have entered the armed forces of the United States, Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, and Governor McCall, a Dartmouth alumnus, called attention to the need of continuing the colleges without abatement, so that a class of educated men will be available to aid in the reconstruction work after the war, at the annual meeting of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity, in Symphony Hall, Friday night. After urging that particular care be taken to make the college a "non-class" proposition, so that no artificial class divisions obtain in the future, President Hopkins defended the young men who are completing their education as the best way of serving the nation.

## BILLS TO SUSPEND BUILDING IN WAR

Two bills looking to suspension, restriction and supervision of all public expenditures for construction and improvements by the State or any civil

division thereof were considered Friday by the legislative committee on Administration and Commissions.

House Bill No. 939, on petition of Allan Forbes of the State Street Trust Company, provides for the appointment by the Governor of a paid board to pass upon all such expenditures, the act to be effective until 60 days after the war, and carries an appropriation of \$20,000 for expense. House Bill No. 940, accompanying the petition of Samuel J. Fowler, treasurer and manager of the Charlestown Gas & Electric Company, says:—"The Governor may in his discretion, for the period of the war or such less period as he may deem best, suspend the operation of any law, ordinance or contract requiring an extraordinary or particular expenditure of money in any public or private service enterprise if in his judgment such expenditure is not, for the time being, essential to the public welfare."

## PLAN TO REOPEN DESERTED CANAL

Proponents See Great Relief to  
Traffic Congestion With Penn-  
sylvania Waterway Restored

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A movement has been started at Middlebury, says a dispatch to The North American, to bring about the reopening of the Pennsylvania Canal, one of the largest waterways in the United States. It is pointed out that boatmen in the old canal diked off by a circuitous route of over 700 miles from Antietam to New York City for the sum of 88 cents per ton. The United States Congress and the State Legislature will be besieged with petitions by citizens in all walks of life and more particularly by the old boatmen of the Boatmen's Association scattered all over the State. A meeting will soon be held in Sunbury to take up the cudgel of the fight. Edwin Charles, secretary of the association, is now making arrangements for calling of the meeting at an early date.

The project for opening the canal has been proposed on account of the congested railroad conditions, and the inability to obtain a sufficient amount of coal and other necessities. Less than a quarter of a century ago the canals were considered a back number and transportation too slow to meet the busy conditions of the day. Business activity has become so acute that the railroads now will be glad of the assistance in the solving of transportation problems, while at that time, it is assumed, the railroads conspired to annihilate the competition of the cheap waterway transportation facilities.

In addition, Congress is seriously considering the matter of government assumption of the old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which, with present equipment, can haul 1,000,000 tons of soft coal from the Cumberland fields to Washington in a year and with additional barges, can handle 4,000,000 tons a year.

Almost 400,000,000 tons of coal were mined last year and if only one-fourth of this product is handled by the waterways, the railroad congestion will be relieved of that much traffic. It is estimated that with modern engineering and construction devices the old Pennsylvania Canal could be put in shape for transportation for \$10,000,000. This old waterway has been fed largely by the waters of the Susquehanna River, and the generation of water-power itself, would save in many ways and at many places the same construction in many places would assist, not only in restoring the canal to its original use, but for the generation of water power aggregating many millions of horsepower.

## NEGRO SOLDIER TRIAL UPHELD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Judge Advocate-General E. H. Crowder today held that the court-martial in the case of the five Houston Negro soldiers had been conducted according to law.

## VIEWS AS TO NEW ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The recent order-in-council issued from Ottawa with regard to the free entry of all classes of cattle into Canada for the forthcoming 12 months has caused some disagreement among live-stock men as to the probable result. Some contend that the decree will have little effect upon the cattle industry, while others see in it a great advance toward closer relations with the United States. Another advantage seen by stock men is that sometimes when there is an abundant supply of feed in one country there is scarcity in the other, and under such conditions the absence of duty will be mutually beneficial. There never was a time, it is said, when so many Canadian cattle were being fed across the border as at present.

## BROOKLINE'S BUDGET

A budget for municipal expenses has been prepared by the various department heads of Brookline. It calls for a total of \$2,543,378.88, an increase of \$38,585.73 over that of last year. It is expected that the amount will be considerably reduced when action is taken upon it. The following amounts are asked by some of the departments: Public schools, \$33,562, an increase of more than \$25,000 over a year ago; public library, \$37,400; water supply, \$120,174; public safety and health, \$448,439; state, county and metropolitan taxes, \$536,391.89. This last is an increase over last year, when the taxes totaled \$527,375.43.

## CORN MEAL RECIPES

Old fashioned southern corn meal recipes will be set forth by Miss Portia Smiley, southern cook, at the home of Mrs. John Hoggan, 154 Beacon Street, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 26, for the benefit of the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

## DRY AMENDMENT CONTEST TO BEGIN

Some Members of Legislature See  
Defeat for Many of Those  
Who Fail to Vote for Ratifica-  
tion and Against Referendum

As the national prohibition contest in Massachusetts approaches the stage of public hearings, which are to start at the State House next Wednesday, some members of the Legislature who have analyzed the political aspect are frank in asserting that the average member who fails to vote for immediate ratification and against a "shirk" referendum, is jeopardizing his prospects of being returned next fall. They make this reply especially to those members from license cities who hesitate to vote for national prohibition on grounds that they may not be representing their constituents.

If the federal amendment is ratified this winter, as seems highly probable, the question is settled for all time in the State. It is seen that the brewers would then have no object in using "influence" in Massachusetts next fall to defeat legislators who stand against them now. Neither is it believed that the voters, even those in license towns, would be vindictive next fall without the goad of the liquor interests to prod them. On the other hand, Republicans, particularly who support the "fake" referendum of the brewers, would undoubtedly lose the strong support they now receive from the Protestant churches. The 80 per cent Republican vote in these churches would be expected to line up solidly behind candidates of their own, regardless of party designation, who would be pledged for national prohibition. Thus the united Republican party would once more be torn asunder, with little or no prospect of coming back again in 1919 in full control of the Legislature.

The country districts, where the granges are rallying to the standard of national prohibition, also would have to be reckoned with. As for the representative from a labor district, it is pointed out that he has the backing of the United States Supreme Court in denouncing the "personal liberty" argument upon which certain labor leaders, particularly those representing the liquor trades, attempt to justify their support of the referendum. The Supreme Court has stated, in the Idaho decision, that no citizen is vested with an inherent right to even possess intoxicating drink.

For the past three consecutive years Massachusetts has piled up a state no-license majority of more than 18,000 votes. Some legislators are convinced that this factor by itself is a sufficient guide as to the popular sentiment against the saloon, and that a referendum on national prohibition is as unessential as it is ineffective.

## Prohibition to Be Topic

Another step in the campaign throughout Massachusetts to have the Massachusetts Legislature ratify the national prohibition amendment, as provided in the national Constitution, and to oppose a referendum, which would have no legal standing, is planned by the Unitarian churches of Boston tomorrow when laymen will make 10-minute speeches on prohibition. The speakers are to urge their hearers to work for a speedy ratification of the national prohibition amendment by the present session of the Legislature and will oppose the referendum bill, says the announcement. Among those scheduled to address the congregation are Robert Luce, John F. Moors, Courtenay Guild, and Miss Eugenia Frothingham.

## Granges to Attend Hearings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MARLBORO, Mass.—Growing sentiment for speedy action on the ratification of the national prohibition amendment by the Massachusetts Legislature has resulted in the granges hereabouts appointing representatives to attend the hearings on the subject in Boston, Feb. 20 and Feb. 27. Elmer D. Howe of Marlboro, George H. Rogers of Westboro and Charles F. Harris of West Berlin will represent the Borough Pomona Grange and Mr. Howe, Edward N. Stratton and Robert F. Trask will appear for the local grange. Mr. Howe said that both organizations are to draw up resolutions favoring national prohibition and also send letters urging the state senators and representatives to vote favorably on the amendment. Copies of the resolutions are to be sent each member of the granges and the action is to be recorded on the books of the granges, so that future members can see how the state members of the Legislature have represented their constituents.

## SCHOOL BUDGET FOR THE PHILIPPINES

MANILA, P. I.—Public school education in the Philippines for the ensuing year has been amply provided for, the 1918 school appropriation for the islands being in excess of that for the past year by more than 500,000 pesos, and is the biggest insular school budget ever allowed, according to The Manila Times. The educational authorities are optimistic about the school work for the entire year and extensions of the school work and a possible general raise in the salary of some classes of school teachers are anticipated.

## EXEMPTED MEN TAKE WAR OATH

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Fifteen hundred young men, the selectives of Warrick County who are not in the service, in two big meetings held at Booneville,

says a dispatch to the Indianapolis News, adopted a constitution and by-laws and took an oath of war service. This completed the formation of the Warrick County Exempted Men's Organization, which had its beginning last November when the County Council of Defense called the exempted men together.

This organization, which is the first of its kind in the country, was proposed by George X. Reed, county agent. He is planning to form a similar organization in every county in the United States.

## IMPORTING COOLIE LABOR DEPLORED

Statement Issued on Labor Con-  
ditions After War Declares  
Real Problem Is Providing  
for Soldiers on Their Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Advancing a proposition to import Asiatic laborers to the United States is not only unwise and untimely, but it is positively dangerous, and this should have been foreseen by the employers who caused the agitation to be started. American labor is in no mood for trifling." So declares Frank E. Wolfe of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, in a statement issued on labor conditions in the United States before and after the war.

"We should stop the talk about the importation of Oriental coolie labor," says Mr. Wolfe, "and grapple with the real problem that faces us—that of providing for our soldier-workers about to demand a right to live in the country they have made safe and free. The hope of the backers of the plan for importing Chinese labor grew out of the temporary scarcity of labor in some sections. That the lack of sufficient labor in certain territories is due to the absence of adequate means of distribution more than to any other cause was pointed out by Samuel Gompers, and in his statement he was given quick support by Antonio Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration. There is no serious labor scarcity. Present shortage in any district readily can be met with any sort of systematic effort."

"Working people of the United States are not of a mind to entertain the idea of admission of several millions of Oriental labor or any other unassimilable foreigners. In fact, there is a growing belief that it will require several generations to Americanize those who already are here and many who were born here."

"Before the end of the war there may be from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 men under arms or working at pursuits wholly dependent upon the production of war supplies."

"Within a few months after the cessation of hostilities probably the majority of these workers could be released."

"Adjustments, such as turning to manufacturing products of peace will come slowly. No matter what efforts are made at that hour there will be millions of unemployed in America. Soldiers who formerly held positions in mercantile establishments and light indoor occupations will find their positions filled by women. The women will remain in the industries. There are two reasons for this—the employer and the woman."

"In many instances the men themselves will not care to reenter the old occupations, especially if it be indoor work. They must turn somewhere for employment."

"That situation must not be complicated by the presence of millions of Oriental laborers. Such proposals breed and foster unrest and discontent."

"The problem can, in a great measure, be solved by the establishment of two branches of activity. These could be classified as productive and industrial. Under the latter heading would come the inauguration of great constructive enterprises, such as building and extending highways, railways, municipal railway transportation, and other public utility systems, and hydro-electric development."

"Under the head of productive labor would come agriculture, stock raising and the productions of minerals and fibers. We shall be called upon to continue, at least for a time, to supply European countries with food products. Minerals and fibers will be in great demand."

"The United States Government should be in a position to put at least 1,000,000 men on the soil within 12 months from the time the war ends. The Government will first have to face the question of securing the land."

"There is plenty of good land, unused and uncultivated. True, it is in the hands of the labor barons, but this is no hour to temporize with the land monopolies, and a country big enough to take over such a vast enterprise as the railways will find a way of securing sufficient of the public's vast domains."

"There is a way in which the problem of getting the soldiers on the soil can be met and solved. This is by putting them on the land in large co-operative groups where they can have the advantages of farming under the guidance of experts chosen for their ability and experience and where they will have the advantage of collectively owned machinery necessary to operation on a large scale."

"There are in the United States about 457,000,000 acres of arable land which has not been improved. This fact alone supports the charge of land monopoly of the worst sort—holding valuable productive lands out of use. There are 30,000,000 acres of irrigable land that has not been placed under irrigation, though the water is available. There are 80,000,000 acres of drainable land, which has not been drained. There are 127,000,000 acres of land adaptable to dry farming, should that be desired."

## PEPPERELL DRY CAMPAIGN BEGINS

Temperance Workers and Offi-  
cials of Camp Devens Join  
Forces in Effort to Secure No-  
License for Nearby Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEPPERELL, Mass.—No-license workers of this town, augmented by military authorities of Camp Devens and officers of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, have started what they term the biggest drive in the history of the town against the liquor traffic. "We are working for prohibition, so as to remove liquor temptation from the soldiers," they state.

"Barring of Lowell to the soldiers of the camp is an object lesson for other municipalities. We do not want it to happen to Pepperell," said the Rev. J. B. Lewis, a prominent factor in the no-license drive. "That is why," he continued, "we are engaged in this campaign."

This town is said to be the only one within nine miles of the cantonment in Ayer which tolerates the liquor traffic. There is a retail license or a bar in the hotel and one wholesale bottle establishment in the town.

The town went "Yes" by 55 majority on last election. This year the no-license forces are working for a "No" majority on Feb. 25, the date of the annual election. The federation of Protestant churches, with 10 business men, have organized a no-license league, with Frank W. Wright, chairman, and A. H. Harris, secretary.

Two mass meetings to be held by the league during the prohibition drive have been planned, one on Feb. 20, in Saunders Hall, and the other on Feb. 24, the night before the election at the Town Hall. Army officers from Camp Devens, and men and women prominent in the no-license movement in Massachusetts, will speak at both meetings.

The program for the meeting on Feb. 24, will include chorus singing by boy and girl scouts in uniform, and playing by an orchestra of eight pieces from the camp. The Rev. Arthur H. Reynolds, chaplain of the three hundred and third heavy field artillery, U. S. N. A., will make the principal address. His subject will be "Liquor and Its Menace to the Soldiers of the United States Army."

Copies of a letter written by the military authorities from the camp, to the Board of selectmen, pointing out the situation with regard to the liquor traffic, and why the townspeople should vote for no-license, will be distributed to every voter, by boy scouts on next Tuesday. Temperance literature also will be distributed.

## SCHOOLS ASK FOR DISCRIMINATION

Superintendents Believe They  
Should Have Coal Before In-  
stitutions of Less Public Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the House Committee on Military Affairs say that they still lack information on the number of men it is planned to have in the United States Army before July 1, 1918, and July 1, 1919, knowledge of which they consider necessary to make up the appropriation. This announcement follows numerous comments to the effect that the War Department's program for the fiscal year has been found to lack definiteness.

## HARVARD FRESHMEN

Nominations for officers of the Harvard freshman class were made last evening by the student council at Harvard, and Edward L. Bigelow of Boston and Henry H. Faxon of Quincy were chosen to compete for the office of president. Other officers nominated were: Vice-president, Dennis F. O'Connell of Dorchester; secretary, Humphrey of Milton; treasurer, Thomas S. Lamont of Englewood, N. J.; and Lawrence B. Stoddard Jr. of New York; member of the student council, Roger Williams Buntin of West Newton, C. S. Stillman Jr. of Wellesley and Gerald Henderson of Wayland.

"After this war, the whole world will be confronted with some of the most difficult and momentous problems that it has ever had to face," he said, "and it would be insensate to prepare for them by reducing either the technical efficiency or the resourcefulness of the best educated men in the community. If this is true, it is the duty of our institutions of higher education to maintain unimpaired their standards of education, even though their numbers be diminished; for the standards they maintain determine the proficiency of the men that they instruct."

Herman Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, Edward M. Lewis, dean of Massachusetts Agricultural College, William C. Hill, principal of the Central High School, Springfield, and Fred H. Nickerson, superintendent of schools in Medford, participated in the discussion as to what modifications by way of broadening without lowering

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## FEDERAL BUDGET IDEA ADVOCATED

Plan Is Offered Coordinating  
United States Administrative  
Bureaux Analogous to Mr.  
Chamberlain's for Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is nothing to put into effect an administrative consideration of estimates for appropriations for the various governmental departments and bureaus except an executive order, declared Representative Shirley of Kentucky, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, speaking on Friday in favor of a budget system of appropriations. "At present," he said, "all estimates are made by the heads of the various departments, and they go to the various cabinet officials, who in turn give them to the Secretary of the Treasury, who submits them to Congress. He transmits them, without any power to revise them, but simply as the messenger through which they reach Congress. Nothing is needed except the desire of a President—and this has been true always—to have consideration at his council chamber of those estimates as they come from the various departments in their relationships to each other, and if need be, of giving to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to act as a real financial head of the Government, supervising and controlling the estimates of the various departments, and until that reform is undertaken by the administrative end of the Government, no real budgetary system can be put into effect."

Mr. Shirley's plan of considering government appropriations, of having the amounts needed by the departments and bureaus gone over by the Cabinet and the Secretary of the Treasury with a view to discovering their relationships, is seen by those in Congress interested in financial legislation to bear an analogy to the plan proposed by Senator Chamberlain for a supreme war cabinet, that is, a body of men who shall see that the work of the departments is coordinated, that the greatest amount of good may be accomplished. Centralization and coordination are the main features of each plan, centralization and coordination of the governmental appropriations is one instance, and centralization and coordination of the work of the departments and bureaus in the other.

The Secretary of the Treasury, declared Mr. Shirley, should have power to revise and control the estimates of all departments. There has never been a Secretary of the Treasury, he said, who has had this power.

## JEWISH RELIEF FUND IS MAKING PROGRESS

Following the meeting of team captains in Ford Hall, this afternoon, when the results of the first six days of the two weeks' campaign to raise money for the New England Jewish Relief Fund in Boston will be reported, a meeting of the People's Relief Committee in the New American House is to be held tonight. At the latter meeting the plans for reaching the working people in the appeal for funds to help the Jews in the war-torn countries will be discussed. While no official figures were made public Friday, it is expected that the report tonight will carry the fund past the original allotment of \$333,333. Next week efforts will be made to increase the fund to \$500,000. At the meeting in the New American House, Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the New England committee, B. Zuckerman of New York, Alderman B. Vladek of New York, and Isaac Goldberg of Boston will speak.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Radcliffe students began a new war course Friday afternoon. It is a course in conservation cooking, and will be given every Friday afternoon at Simmons College. This course must be taken outside of the regular collegiate studies. Actual cooking as well as lectures will take place.

MANY times in the past half century  
quicker methods in shoe manufacturing  
have been developed.

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INCOME TAX WORK  
SHOWING RESULTS

Deputies in Various Branch Revenue Offices of Greater Boston Report the Filing of Returns by the Hundreds

Deputies in charge of the Liberty Cottage on the Common, as well as many others located in the branch revenue offices throughout Greater Boston, report the filing of returns by hundreds of residents within the past few days, and advisers from the revenue office have been busy answering questions and giving advice.

The cottage will be open until the time expires for making federal tax returns, and advisers are stationed here up to 9 o'clock each evening. In addition to the Common station, blanks have been distributed to many news stands, and also to all post-office stations in the district, and in some of these deputies are on hand to aid those making their returns. These post offices include Cambridge, Chelsea, and Malden, East Boston, Upham's Corner, Roxbury Crossing, Dorchester Center, Jamaica Plain, Allston and Everett.

The federal income tax reaches the incomes of the masses this year, and incomes as low as \$1000 earned by mechanics, farmers, clerks, and small merchants are within the scope of the law.

Deduction of interest paid on a mortgage or other personal indebtedness is allowable on a personal return, and all taxes paid within the year may be taken out except federal income taxes, inheritance taxes and assessments for local improvements. Wear and tear of rented buildings or machinery used in business may also be claimed, but the costs of machines, instruments, vehicles, or implements that are more or less permanent in character are not allowable as an expense, but are regarded as investments. Amounts paid to any charitable, religious, or educational organization to the extent of 15 per cent of the net income may be deducted.

A farmer may deduct payments for labor, seed, fertilizer, stock feed, repairs on buildings, except his own dwelling, repairs on fences and farm machinery, and supplies and small tools for immediate use. He may also deduct as a tenant farmer's expense the amount of rent paid for a farm. Payments for live stock are allowable if bought for resale.

One inquirer writes: "I own stock in a bank which, under a state law, is required to pay the taxes assessed against such stock. How is this to be handled for income tax purposes?" He has been informed that the proportionate part of the entire amount of taxes so paid by the bank which is properly chargeable against the number of shares held should be reported for additional tax purposes as a dividend and then claimed as a deduction under the heading of taxes.

"Through reason of non-residence, would a return rendered by my agent in my behalf be accepted?" a former Boston woman writes who now resides in New York City, but who has property in the Back Bay section. She has been told that if by reason of absence or non-residence a taxpayer is unable to render return, he may appoint an agent to act for him, and the return executed by the agent will be accepted if he makes affidavit that he has sufficient knowledge to make a complete and accurate return for his principal, and assumes responsibility for making the return and incurring the penalties provided for a delinquent, erroneous, false or fraudulent return.

TEACHERS TO FACE  
EFFICIENCY TEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Teachers throughout Utah are to be graded on the basis of their efficiency, according to word given out at the State Department of Public Instruction. Superintendents, principals and teachers throughout the State are being notified that efficiency will be based on the success gained with their pupils and with the proficiency shown in school management and appearance.

In the grading of teachers, the first item to be noted as to ability or efficiency will involve the appearance of the school room. Care exercised in the heating, lighting, ventilation and the supply of drinking-water will count in the grading.

"A high record of attendance and punctuality," says the circular, "should be regarded as a matter of pride and emulation. High standards in these particulars evidence good teaching ability, and should result in ideals of reliability on the part of pupils."

INQUIRY CHAIRMAN  
HAS LEFT HALIFAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Mr. Robb, chairman, and Captain Hale, of the Pilotage Inquiry Commission, left Friday afternoon for Montreal. They have divided, with Captain Harrison, of the commission, the papers and exhibits submitted, for examination, and after each commissioner has examined thoroughly all the papers and matter, Captain Harrison will join Mr. Robb and Captain Hale and the final report to the Minister of Marine will be prepared.

It was thought the evidence was finished on Thursday, but as a result of correspondence with Ottawa it was thought that in the best interests of all concerned, Captain P. C. Johnston, of the Marine and Fisheries Agency here, superintendent of lights and buoys, should be called, and the captain was notified and was on hand

Friday morning to testify what he knew of the taking up of the outer automatic buoy and the putting out in another position, sometime afterward, of another fairway vertical white and black-striped buoy, of which changes, the pilots had testified they had not been notified.

The captain's evidence was that the outer automatic was so marked and went out of existence when taken up, and that the buoy referred to as set out later was not the same though bearing the fairway vertical stripes, and was not painted "outer automatic." Captain Johnston said that he had realized the danger and called attention to it. Any notice to pilots should have been given in this case by the naval authorities as it was their buoy.

The chairman said that it appeared that notice had not been given until some time afterward. There would appear to have been an irregularity in this case, though generally matters in respect of aids to navigation had been regular.

VACATION WEEK  
DISPENSED WITH

Because of Great Loss of Time, Boston Schools Will Close Next Week Only on Feb. 22

Because of the short time on which all schools have been running, some of them not at all, the vacation scheduled for Feb. 18-21 will be dispensed with. All schools having fuel and able to keep in session will remain in session all next week with the exception of Friday, Feb. 22, which is a national holiday.

The Gilbert Stuart School will open for regular sessions on Monday at 8:45 o'clock. The children of the Stoughton Street School should meet at the Stoughton Street School Building at 12:45 o'clock. They will be taken care of in the Gilbert Stuart School for an afternoon session. The seventh and eighth grades of the Roger Wolcott district, Dorchester, will be taken care of in an afternoon session at the Dorchester High School. Pupils of these grades should report at the Roger Wolcott School at 10:30 Monday morning, Feb. 18. The children of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of the Roger Wolcott School should report at the Roger Wolcott Building at 12 o'clock on Monday.

The children of the Harvey Hall School (Roger Wolcott district) should report at that school on Monday at 12 o'clock.

The Winthrop Street Provocational School, Lyceum Hall Provocational School and the Sherwin School will resume sessions Monday morning. The pupils of the Hyde School will be taken care of in afternoon session in the Sherwin School. The Oliver Wendell Holmes School opened Friday, Feb. 15, 1918, for the regular morning session. Pupils from the Marshall and the Old Gibson schools met Friday at the Oliver Wendell Holmes School.

MISSOURI DRY VOTE  
TO BE DEFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—When the Missouri Legislature meets in March, only two matters will be considered. Changes will be made in the state revenue laws, and the right of soldiers outside of the State to vote will be settled. Attempts have been made to have many other things taken up, including action on the national prohibition amendment. Gov. Frederick D. Gardner, however, has refused to include any of these matters in his message calling a special session. He says that only nine months remain before the Legislature convenes in regular session, and that all other questions except the two named must wait until then.

While Governor Gardner has not yet issued his call for the special session, or fixed the exact date, he says that the session will start about March 15. The date depends on the time the State Board of Equalization finishes its work of fixing the valuation of properties in the State for taxation. At the last regular session of the Legislature a State Tax Commission was established, and this commission has enforced the assessment of property at its actual valuation. With this change in assessment there must be a change in the rate of taxation before collections are made for the coming year, for the burden would be too great for the people to carry. This necessity for a reduction of the tax rate caused the Governor to decide on a special session. He afterward agreed to submit the question of the soldiers' vote.

## ALBERTA FACTORY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alberta—The Alberta Factory Act will come up for amendment at the present session of the Alberta Legislature. This act was passed in 1917, but was only recently made effective, when it aroused a storm of protest from certain business interests.

It is now being subjected to close scrutiny by a special commission which the Government appointed for the purpose of discovering just what amendments will make it workable. It appears that the measure, which was inspired by the desire, among other things, to shorten the working hours of many wage earners who require such protection, and secure a minimum wage, was so drafted that it does not apply fairly to all business concerns of similar character. Substantial concerns having a large capital investment suffer to the profit of small concerns where there is little investment and very little employment of labor. The commission has gone about its work in a practical manner, by conferring with merchants and business men affected in the large centers, and with representatives of the Trades and Labor councils.

MANAGER FORM  
OF GOVERNMENT

Plan Adopted by Norwood, Mass., Is Now in Operation in Waltham With Official From Former in Charge

Results of the manager form of government in Norwood, Mass., are of especial interest to those looking for more efficient municipal administrations, on account of the appointment of Clarence A. Bingham, for three years Norwood's town manager, to serve in a similar capacity at Waltham, Mass., the latest community in New England to adopt this plan.

Under the plan adopted by Norwood, the people retain control of the administrative and legislative functions, in accordance with historic town-meeting precedents, and the commission manager idea applies only to the administrative side of town affairs. Five commissioners are elected at large, who serve as a board of directors without salary. This board chooses a manager, preferably an engineer with municipal training, and the manager in turn appoints superintendents of the various departments, chosen solely for their fitness. Each unit is thus responsible to the one above it: the superintendents to the board of commissioners; and these to the people, by whom they can be recalled at will.

As Norwood was the first community in New England to try this form of town administration, a few details may be of interest. During the first year after its inauguration \$500 was saved in the police department by introducing straight salaries in place of the former method of paying by the hour. By delivering water and electric light bills by hand instead of by mail, an expense of \$200 was avoided, while the purchasing department showed a saving of \$500 from cash discounts alone. Ten years ago Norwood had the highest tax rate in Massachusetts, \$25.60 a thousand. Through more business-like methods, introduced however prior to town manager government, the rate today, in spite of higher state and county taxes, is \$13.30 a thousand. Norwood also owns its electric light plant, which builds its underground conduits out of its own profits and furnishes besides \$16,000 worth of free street lighting each year.

Government by commission, which is the basis of the town manager plan, was first applied to American city affairs in Galveston, Texas, in 1901. Its success there was extraordinary. Galveston became a landmark in the history of the struggle for good government. Within five years after the inauguration of the plan in Galveston, commission charters were demanded by most of the important cities of the State, including Houston, Dallas, El Paso, Austin and Ft. Worth. By the end of 1917 commission government in one or another of its various forms had been adopted by more than 400 American towns and cities, including 19 in different states.

Even in Texas, where the movement had its origin, the types of commission government vary, but common to all is the centralization of official power and responsibility. Characteristic also are: The short ballot; thorough application of the merit system; elimination of ward lines and party designations at elections; and, more important still, wide publicity to the end of arousing in the community an intelligent public opinion. Indeed, it has been said that the success of the commission government movement is largely due to its coincidence with the development of a new civic consciousness in the American people.

ST. PAUL TO TRAIN  
AVIATION MECHANICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The War Department has leased the Willys-Overland distribution plant in the Midway district here, and has opened a training school for aviation mechanics. The building has 500,000 square feet of floor space. Maj. W. D. Weaver, in charge, is negotiating for the Illinois Steel Company plant, also superintending the building of machine shops and sheds and seeking a field for flying instructions. Students already here number 300 which will soon be increased to 3000, and eventually to 8000. Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, will still be used for the same purpose.

Y. M. C. A. MEN NOT  
CLAIMING EXEMPTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Y. M. C. A. has just given out a statement to the effect that it is not claiming exemption from draft service for the men who are engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in France.

Because of this fact, six Y. M. C. A. workers of draft age have just returned from France and the association states that there are now but 15 men engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in France who are of draft age. These latter, it is understood, will return to the United States shortly.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE  
TO ADD WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Anti-Saloon League of New York has decided to increase its staff of workers to include one or a dozen expert women organizers, and again it is calling upon the Woman Suffrage Party for women with good organizing ability. Miss Carrie Florida of Rochester, one of their experts, has already been employed to

assist in the work of the organization department which is under the direction of Miss Adella Potter. Miss Florida will have her headquarters at Rochester and will supervise the work in western New York. This addition of a force of women workers to the staff of the league is made by reason of its policy to organize a thoroughly as possible the new women voters.

Some 15 or 20 men are also to be added to the staff to attend to the canvassing and organization work through the session and for the campaign in the fall.

NEW YORK SESSIONS  
OF RUSSIAN PARTIES

Both Radicals and Conservatives Hold Conventions—Friends and Opponents of Bolshevism Discuss Plans for Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Friends of both the radical and conservative elements in Russia have recently held sessions in this city. The radicals called their meeting the Russian Citizens Convention, expressed strong Bolshevik sentiments, criticized Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and laid plans to work through its branches among industrial workers' organizations along Bolshevik lines. The conservatives, meeting as the All-Russian Civic Convention of America, had a telegram from the Russian Embassy in Washington wishing them success in their efforts to unite all Russians in America and to develop close relations between Russia and the United States. The conservatives approved President Wilson's war aims and deplored Bolshevik rule.

The conservatives sent President Wilson a message, claiming delegates elected by 30,500 organized Russian citizens in the United States and Canada, and recognizing in the President "the first to declare to the whole world the terms of a general peace, supported by the highest ideals of international justice." The message said the vast majority of Russians in the motherland and in America recognized only the Constituent Assembly as supreme in Russia, and held that nobody had the authority in the name of the independent Russian democracy to solve questions of war and peace, other than the Assembly. The convention protested against any kind of a separate peace signed in the name of Russia with any of the Central Powers. The convention named a committee to ask a hearing from the Department of State in their effort to bring the Russian Ambassador and consuls in closer touch with Russian citizens in America.

The radicals, meeting first, were determined that their influence would soon begin to make itself felt through local committees. The discussion of the American Federation of Labor resulted in the recognition of all the workmen in the federation who were sympathetic with Bolshevik aims; the federation was not recognized as officially constituted.

Several drastic resolutions were passed, one demanding that the Russian Embassy and consulates in America be turned over to the local committees representing the convention. But this demand was made contingent upon recognition by Washington of the Bolshevik régime in Petrograd, and also upon the recognition by that régime of the American committees.

The radicals claim that the Russian Ambassador and consuls do not represent the Russian people, and that all embassies and consulates invariably "sell out" to the bourgeoisie.

A few days after the radical convention, the conservatives met, and not the least of their troubles was the disturbances caused by the radicals in the gallery. The conservatives claimed that their delegates included "wild Cossacks, melancholy Finns, poetic Poles, the mystic Lithuanians, the adventurous Tartars, Letts, Armenians, Estonians, Circassians, Yaguts and others—the members of the 69 races inhabiting the territory of Russia, the preachers of the 99 religions."

The conservatives tried to deal with all Russia's problems without touching any Utopian political party problem. They sought ways of organizing Russians in America for the purpose of economic and educational betterment of its members. A significant feature of this convention was the fact that Dr. Thomas W. Barlington welcomed its delegates on behalf of Mayor Hylan.

The convention established a permanent organization, under the name of "The Executive Committee of the Federation of Russian Organizations." The delegates demanded the release of Mme. Breshkovska and other leaders of the first Russian revolutionary movement, and expressed the conviction that the government of the smaller nations should be a matter of self-determination. America was upheld as a refuge for Russians fleeing from oppression.

CANADA TO ROUND  
UP THE SLACKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Every man of military age throughout Canada, from now on, is liable to be accosted by the police and asked the simple question, "Why are you not in khaki?" If they are unable to produce their exemption papers, showing that they are entitled to exemption under the Military Service Act, they will be handed over to the military authorities.

An official warning has been issued by the police to the effect that every person who appears to be of Class I, but who is married and therefore exempt under that class, should at once obtain a copy of his marriage certificate and carry it on his person.

TECHNICAL BOOKS  
SOUGHT BY SAILORS

Men at the Receiving Ship at Commonwealth Pier in Boston Make Steadily Increasing Demand for Instructive Reading

Textbooks dealing with a variety of useful subjects, the navy and naval science, navigation, aviation, electricity and the mechanical arts, are in far greater demand than works of fiction by the sailors stationed at the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier, Boston, according to John H. Reardon, of the Boston Public Library, who has the library at the pier in charge. "Books of this kind are three to one against fiction," said Mr. Reardon, "and there seems to be a steadily increasing demand for useful information of all kinds."

The pier library is admirably housed in the Y. M. C. A. section of the great concrete structure, and had its inception last July with a nucleus of 500 books loaned by the Boston Public Library, and 300 more volumes contributed by the Y. M. C. A. Since that time there have been many accessions through donations, with the acquisition of about 3000 volumes purchased by the fund for soldiers and sailors libraries, and realized through the war library campaign of several months ago. At the present time the library has practically all the textbooks it needs.

The idea that a demand for fiction would prevail was offset at the outset by requests for books of information, many of the sailors being anxious to advance their ratings. Books on navigation were immediately added to the collection, and this class of books now numbers nearly 100 volumes. Other works which are supplied deal with description and travel, biography, theology, sociology and ethics; books on the languages, general literature, and like subjects, all of which are classified on the shelves, and which will shortly be card-catalogued.

When requests are received for books not contained at the pier library, Mr. Reardon has them supplied from the main city library, and the patron is allowed the same reading privileges as ordinary readers. Some books are furnished by the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, and these bear the words "Handle carefully, return promptly, and give the next man a chance."

Attractive cases for holding the many volumes were donated by the Y. M. C. A. which also provides writing facilities for the men, and in many other ways makes the recreation room an agreeable place in which to while away spare hours.

About 40 daily papers from various parts of the country are here on file, and there are musical facilities which are popular with the men.

"I have a lot of spare time, and I'd like a dictionary to study," a sailor remarked, coming up to Mr. Reardon one afternoon, and despite the fact that only large volumes were available, the sailor was presented with a copy, and proudly bore it from the library on his way to his quarters.

Chaplain Arthur W. Stone of the United States Navy has a fund available for the purchase of current periodicals, and about 75 of these constantly are in circulation in the reading rooms, those dealing with scientific subjects being in greatest demand.

RADICAL CHANGES  
IN OVERMAN BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary is preparing the Overman bill and is expected to report it sometime next week. It is understood that radical changes will be made in the bill before it is reported for debate. Even the administration democrats realize that as originally introduced, the powers asked for were too drastic to warrant the belief that it would ever pass the Senate.

While the President will be given power to make such reorganization as is thought advisable, it is not believed that he will be given authority to suspend the laws under which the various executive departments were created. It is also expected that, in order to conciliate the supporters of the Chamberlain bill, a clause will be introduced in the Overman bill whereby the President will be committed to some such concentration of war activities and centralization of authority as the critics of the War Department demand.

SPECIAL SESSION OF  
TEXAS LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Texas—Governor Will P. Hobby has called the Texas Legislature to meet in special session on Feb. 26 to enact legislation asked by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, for protection to soldiers in training at army camps in Texas. Governor Hobby in his summons, also outlined the legislation he will recommend for passage. It is as follows:

1. Creating a 10-mile zone about every camp in Texas at which troops are being trained for war service.
  2. Making the sale of liquor within such zone a felony.
  3. Making sale or gift of liquor to soldier or sailor a felony.
  4. Making sale of liquor without license a felony.
  5. Making it a felony to aid soldier or sailor to get in communication with immoral women.
- Governor Hobby's recommendations, if enacted into law, will reach every

large city in Texas where liquor is now sold, except Beaumont, and will virtually mean state-wide prohibition. Both houses of Legislature are controlled by prohibitionists, and early passage of laws asked is expected.

DRY RATIFICATION  
AT ONCE IS URGED

W. C. T. U. Asks Massachusetts Legislature if It Is to Be Prohibition or Camouflage

"Prohibition or Camouflage?" queries an open address to the Massachusetts Legislature from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, urging the members to vote on the ratification of the national prohibition at once. "Your duty is to vote on the resolution now," it continues. "According to the Constitution of the United States, there is no provision about submitting the matter to the people, and the attempt in House Bill 149 to refer the matter to the voters to get a straw vote is an attempt on the part of the liquor interests to delay action." The union asks if there is any reason for treating the prohibition question differently from the income tax, the conscription and the food and fuel questions.

"This is a war Legislature. The prohibition amendment is a war measure. It should not be put off," it says. "The liquor crowd will ask for delay. They suddenly have become deeply interested in the people although they have done their best for a century to destroy the very people whose opinion they value now so highly. Already six states have accepted the federal amendment and an attempt to refer the matter to the people of Maryland was voted down. No State that has voted upon it has rejected it."

In concluding the address says: "Put the amendment over the top this year. Your country—the boys 'over there' and your constituents 'over there' want this measure passed in the only way the United States Constitution provides. Don't be a slacker. Vote one way or the other. But don't dodge the real issue."

PHILADELPHIA DRY  
DRIVE LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A big local drive for war-time prohibition is under way in this city. The movement has been started by prominent educators, business and professional men and the clergy, who will carry it into the schools, public meetings, fraternal conclaves and other assemblages. It is planned to enlist also college students and young women as speakers for various places. The campaign is outlined in its attack the liquor traffic from every angle, including the necessity for conservation of resources, its effects on the individual and society, and the manner in which it is otherwise interfering with the successful prosecution of the war.

The movement has the support of Secretary Daniels, who has been particularly interested in vice conditions in this city, and at a meeting on Wednesday, a letter was read endorsing the organization, in which, among other things, he said:

"I do not need to tell you how keenly interested I am in the moral welfare of our soldiers and sailors, and that I am constantly doing all I can to further the cause of war-time prohibition."

## REBUILDING HALIFAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Since the commencement of the work of reconstruction and the providing of temporary homes for those left homeless by the great explosion, 6000 outside workers have registered in the building trades. Of this number, at least a thousand have returned to their homes after having worked for a few weeks. The severity of the winter has been a drawback to the work of rehabilitation, but results little short of marvelous have been obtained in the construction of temporary homes, the first of which are credited to Massachusetts.

Many requests, during our sale, from customers for special prices on odd lots of Children's Boots and Shoes to ship to foreign countries for needy children prompt us to sell in lots of six or more pairs at greatly reduced prices for this purpose.

## Our Shoe Sale Continues

Some Exceptional Bargains

- Women's Calf Lace Boot, medium Cuban heel; were \$7.50. Now \$5.50
  - Women's Calf Lace Boot, with imitation wing tip; were \$8.50. Now \$6.00
  - Women's Calf Lace Boot, light weight; extra high cut; were \$8.50. Now \$6.00
  - Women's Gun Metal Foxed, Black Cloth Top Lace Boot, Cuban heel; were \$8.00. Now \$6.00
  - Women's All Calf Lace Boot, with wing tip, low military heel; were \$10.00. Now \$7.00
- This is a very popular model.

On our Bargain Table in both men's and women's departments we offer some unusual bargains

- Men's Black and Tan Calf Boots; were \$7. Now \$5.25
- Men's Storm Boots; were \$11. Now \$9.50
- Men's Patent Leather Boots and Shoes now selling at \$4 that cannot be replaced for \$10 to \$12.

The Store With the Genial Atmosphere

Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.

49-51 Temple Place, Boston

You Get Better Service by Shopping Early in the Morning



## SOUTHERN JURIST HAILS SUFFRAGE

Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina Says Extension of Right to English Women Surpasses Magna Charta in Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—More important than the much-misunderstood Magna Charta is the extension of suffrage to the women of England, according to Walter Clark, chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the admittance of women to full suffrage in England, Chief Justice Clark said:

"The final passage of the bill for full suffrage in England is the culmination of a long struggle (as is always a struggle for the extension of suffrage) and an historic event. It is of far more importance than the much-misunderstood Magna Charta. That was merely the transfer of absolute power from the King to the barons, and created many petty tyrants in lieu of one. One hundred years after Magna Charta there were still maintained in the County of Berkshire alone 35 galleys on which the barons hanged those within their jurisdiction, and the same was true all over England. By Magna Charta, the barons exempted themselves and their jurisdiction from the jurisdiction of the King's courts, and there was no 'trial by jury' in England for 135 years after Magna Charta, and that was begun in the King's courts, for there was never a trial by a jury in any court of the barons.

"The extension of suffrage to the women of England is the most democratic measure ever adopted in that country. The Chinese, who required their women to suffer excruciating pain by forcing their feet into small shoes so that they could not walk, and the Mohammedans, who shut up their women in harems and behind lattices, showed far more intelligence than the white race, which, after losing in the fight 10 years ago to prevent women from being educated, and again losing 50 years ago in the contest to prevent the ownership of property by married women, could think it possible that after women were educated and owned property and were free to go abroad, that they should be content to remain in political slavery, debarré by the bar sinister of sex from any share in the government under which they live and which they do much to support.

"Our civilization is based upon the home; and the mothers, wives and daughters who live therein should be given a voice in the government. That voice will demand the election of officials who in good faith will enforce the laws against all manner of vice, and against the exploitation of child labor and the exhaustion of the working class by excessive hours of labor. It is for this reason that the monied interests which reap a profit by these inequities are fighting the extension of suffrage to women.

"In England, after Magna Charta, and in consequence of it, the barons ran riot with their tyranny until they practically exterminated each other in the long War of the Roses. There followed then an extension of a share in the government to the landed gentry, as well as the nobility, in a series of revolutions which culminated in the accession of William III. Then followed for 150 years a government of the nobility and landowners, 'for and by themselves' alone, till the 'reform' of 1832 transferred a share in the government to the new plutocracy. Since then, by successive evolution, there has been an extension of suffrage till practically it has been conferred upon three-fourths of the men, there being a small property qualification still. The statute just passed extends suffrage to all men as well as to the women, and makes England, for the first time, a government by its people."

## ROADS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Nova Scotia has two new members in her provincial Cabinet, the Hon. Harry H. Wickwire of Kentville, and the Hon. William Chisholm of Antigonish. Mr. Chisholm, without portfolio, but Mr. Wickwire will have the direction of the enforcement of the new Highways Act. The roads of Nova Scotia are no longer to be kept in an indifferent state of repair under the old statute labor system. A direct tax is to be levied and the funds are to be administered by a highways board of which W. G. Clark of Bear River, warden of Antigonish County, is the chairman. The falling off of tourist travel from the New England states has been one of impelling forces toward an improved road system in Nova Scotia. Motorists would come as far as the boundaries of Nova Scotia and hearing reports of the unsatisfactory condition of the roads would come no further. The Nova Scotia Good Roads Association, organized last year, aroused feeling in the Province and led to the enactment of the Highways Act and the appointment of a Highways Board.

## EGG SUPPLIES IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Local egg dealers are planning to hold a conference with W. F. O'Connor, chief of living commission, who has issued a second interim report on the quantities of eggs in storage in which he says that 90,000 dozen eggs spoiled in Montreal during January, and that 331,251 dozen eggs were held here on the first of this month, as against 177,458 dozen by the same dealers on Feb. 1, 1917. The dealers do not dispute Mr. O'Connor's figures, but declare that he is not in possession of the full facts regarding the situation. Instead of issuing a second reply to him, they

have decided it would be better to interview him quietly. In the meantime, however, they say that the important fact is not the number of eggs actually spoiled, as such loss is inevitable and goes on all the time; but rather the proportion of eggs spoiled to the total marketed. The number lost in January, they assert, is a very small part of the total.

Further, as for the number of eggs in storage, they point out that, as they remarked in their letter to Mr. O'Connor following his previous report, he does not take into account the fact that, last year, 600,000 dozen eggs were brought into Montreal from the United States during the months of January, February and March, whereas, this year, those imports have been cut off wholly. Hence, unless larger stocks were held this year there would be a short market and a consequent rise in price.

## COURT TO SAFEGUARD PACKERS' FILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Company, will get into his vault containing papers the Federal Trade Commission declares contain evidence of law breaking and conspiracy, pending further legal decisions, but it will be in company of an agent from the district attorney's office who will see just what he takes. This was the outcome of a motion by Mr. Veeder's attorneys on Friday to let him get into the vault to examine his files for the conduct of his business.

C. F. Clyne, district attorney, protested energetically. He said that the crimes with which the packers are charged might bring them very serious sentences, and if the evidence should in any way be destroyed the Government would be helpless. The punishment, he observed, for the felonies charged, was much more severe than for tampering with documents under the protection of the court. The solution named was finally arrived at.

## PLENTY OF COAL IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—While Eastern Canada and the United States have been confronted with a coal scarcity, small mines in Southern Alberta have been forced to close down for lack of orders. Alberta coal has been shipped through the prairie provinces and as far east as Toronto, where it has found a ready market at a high price. The vast coal deposits which are to be found throughout the Province promise to be a resource of great value to Alberta, not only from a monetary standpoint, but as an added attraction to the settlement of the country. Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, is situated upon one of these coal deposits, and walking along by the river bank the coal may be found cropping up through the earth. In some parts of the Province, the coal is obtained by merely stripping a few feet of clay from off the coal beds. In other places the tunneling system is used. During the recent cold snap, while the East was begging for fuel, several loads of coal stood unmolested on the market square in Edmonton for five days before purchasers were secured.

## NEW ZEALAND PROVIDENT FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Praising the National Provident Fund of New Zealand as the most successful state insurance scheme in any part of the Empire, Mr. A. M. Myers, the Minister in charge of the Fund, recently emphasized the fact that national insurance was a work of primary importance. The Minister gave an interesting sketch of the progress of the fund since it came into operation on March 1, 1911. The Provident Fund has accumulated until it stands at £156,739, while the annual contribution rate is £41.122. Since the date of the first payment a total amount of £124,716 has been paid in by contributors; this represents 390,000 separate transactions. The present membership is 10,000. Special assistance has been granted to widows and children, although in many cases only small sums had been paid in as contributions.

## IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Certain changes having been made in the regulations governing the importation of liquor, the Ontario License Board will henceforth practically control the importation of all liquors for other than beverage purposes. Liquors intended for sacramental, medical, commercial and industrial purposes, the new order says, may be imported subject to the approval of the Minister of Customs, who will consider only such applications as are approved by competent provincial authority. The Government is believed to have in contemplation the prohibition of direct deliveries of liquor within the Province, thus making complete the prohibition of shipments from outside the Province.

## SHIPBUILDING IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Work has commenced on the area of the fleet of merchantmen ordered by the Canadian Government at the Canadian Vickers yard at Montreal, this being a steel steamer of 4400 tons. The fabrication and assembling of materials has commenced, and similar work for two other steamers will shortly be undertaken. A second steamer of 8200 tons will follow and then a third of 3800 tons, this being constructed by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company. The Government's shipbuilding program embraces the building of some 40 ships to June, 1919. Of these 10 will be built on the Pacific Coast.

## PLEA MADE AGAINST COMPENSATION

British Columbian Prohibition Party Opposes Granting Compensation for Loss Under Dry Law of October Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—The leaders of British Columbia's Prohibition Party have made a strong plea to the Provincial Government against granting any compensation to those whose interests were affected by the going into force of dry legislation on Oct. 1 last. A delegation recently waited on the Cabinet, headed by Jonathan Rogers, president of the party organization, who, in introducing the subject, pointed out that the referendum on prohibition had been fought on the distinct understanding that no compensation should be paid. He argued that ample notice had been given to the liquor interests that they must close their doors. The object of the prohibitionists in reopening the question was lest by silence the people should consider they recognized the justice of the claim of the liquor interests.

Mr. William Savage, secretary of the Prohibition Party, rebutted the argument of the liquor men that only a small majority had been obtained for the dry law. He claimed that on the civilian vote there was a majority of 9273 for prohibition and that the soldiers' vote was not fairly taken, and, finally, it was found that 5000 soldiers' votes overseas had been manipulated by agents of the liquor interests. If honestly canvassed he was sure the soldiers' vote would not in any way have differed from the civilian vote.

Referring to arguments of the liquor interests that to refuse compensation was un-British, and that Great Britain had adopted that basis in the case of the slave owners and in the international arbitration regarding the sealing cases, Mr. Savage said:

"The liquor interests failed to draw the distinction which is a complete answer to their own argument, viz., that the slave was a purchased chattel owned by an individual and the business consequent upon slave ownership became a vested right. Likewise the sealing business was conducted under international law, and when Great Britain submitted to arbitration she gave to the arbitrators the power to decide and value the rights abrogated, whereas the trade in liquor in British Columbia rested solely upon the terms of an annual license laid down by statute."

The claim of the liquor interests that British licensing legislation, passed in 1910, is an argument for compensation was also denied. It was pointed out by the delegation that there are two distinctions between the licensed traffic and the legislation governing it in Great Britain and conditions in British Columbia. In Britain a license was granted in respect of the premises, and by custom was renewable from term to term unless refused for cause. In British Columbia the license was to an individual and created no vested right, and carried no right of renewal. In Britain, the Licensing Consolidation Act did not grant compensation out of the government Treasury as is being sought from the Government of British Columbia. On the contrary it provided that the continuing licensed premises in each district should be assessed to pay those licenses which were being terminated in the district by operation of the statute. In other words the liquor trade compensated the liquor trade. This was a vastly different procedure from that contemplated in British Columbia which would be but a raid on the public Treasury.

In conclusion, the prohibition representative pointed out that by the changing of the date of the coming into effect of the act from Jan. 1, 1917, to July 1, 1917, and subsequently a further adjournment to Oct. 1, nine months additional time was granted to the liquor interests, and this should be considered as ample compensation to the trade. It was shown that no other Province in Canada has granted compensation. In the opinion of the prohibitionists every investment of every nature made in the liquor business was made in defiance of public sentiment and of active agitation for the termination of the traffic by statute. In 1898, British Columbia voted by a substantial majority in favor of Dominion-wide prohibition and the Liquor License Act, subsequently enacted, gave further notice of intended future legislation for the suppression of the traffic. The prohibitionists, it was pointed out, would actively resent the possibility of assessment for either the cost of a commission to inquire into the subject or for compensation as a result thereof.

The Premier, Mr. Brewster, speaking on behalf of the Government, promised early consideration of the arguments advanced. The consensus of opinion is that the Government will refuse to give compensation.

## POSTAL AND OTHER SERVICES IN MOROCCO

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco—"It is not too much to say," the Bulletin Economique Français declares, "that nothing reflects the inner life of a country so well as the telegraphic, telephonic and postal services. They respond, like a barometer, to the slightest outside influences in the commercial development of a new country. The following will show that progress has been made in connection with these services during recent years, and that, in spite of the war. In 1912, the number of letters and parcels sent to

France was 1,205,000; in 1916, it was 6,117,000. The number of post offices increased from 23 in 1913 to 50 in 1916. A cable has been laid between Casablanca, and Brest, and another between Casablanca and Dakar. There has been an increase in the telegraphic lines from 1464 kilometers in 1912, to 3739 in 1916, and a telephone service, both urban and interurban, has been created; in 1913 there were 10,000 communications, and in 1916 761,000.

When it is realized that the number of telegraphic and radio telegraphic messages amounted to only 15,000 in 1908, and that, in 1916, they increased to 1,218,000, some kind of an idea may be formed of the enormous expansion that has taken place in the commercial activity of the European in Morocco, and how rapidly the native is getting accustomed to the up-to-date methods of the modern commercial life. Similarly, the fact that there were 591,000 postal orders, representing a value of 143,019,000 francs, delivered in 1916, whereas in 1906 there were only 24,000 of a value of 4,256,000 francs, speaks volumes as to the activity and energy which is now being displayed in Morocco in place of the general stagnation and lethargy. And all this, despite the fact that but a very small portion of the whole country is as yet opened up to trade, in the fullest sense of the word. What the future has in store in this direction when railway and road communication with the interior is further advanced can easily be imagined.

## TRAVEL OVERSEA RULES ARE ISSUED

Persons Restricted as to Amount of Money They Shall Take and Letters Are Prohibited

Rules forbidding travelers on steamships leaving the United States to carry more than a specified amount of money, any letters or other means of communication, and regulating their conduct in other particulars, have been issued by the customs collectors at the ports of Boston and New York City. As conditions at the two seaports differ somewhat, certain rules put into effect at New York City have not been issued at Boston.

Under authority of President Wilson, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued orders forbidding travelers leaving the country to carry in excess of the following amounts of money: United States notes, national bank notes and federal reserve notes not to exceed \$5000 for each adult; American silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins and silver certificates not to exceed \$200 for each adult, and gold coin and gold certificates not to exceed \$200 for each adult. There is a fine or imprisonment, or both, for violations.

One of the new rules issued at New York City forbids the sending of fruit, flowers, candy or other gifts to friends departing on steamships. The rule has not been promulgated at Boston. Travelers leaving the former city are requested to limit the articles they take to necessary wearing apparel and toilet articles. All baggage which is not to be retained in the steamer compartment must be delivered on the pier 48 hours before sailing time.

In Boston as well as New York City, for all articles of commerce a shipper's export declaration must be surrendered to the collector's representative on the pier before they may be laden on board the vessel. By the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, it is unlawful for any person to send, or take out of, or bring into, or attempt to send or take out of, or bring into the United States, any letter or other writing, or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail.

In absolutely necessary cases a license to take or send such matter out of the country may be granted upon application to the collector of customs at the port of embarkation, at least 72 hours before time of sailing. In case any of these or other forms of communication is to be delivered directly or indirectly to the enemies or an ally of the enemy countries, the application for a license shall be made to the local branch of the War Trade Board.

## WOMAN DEPUTY MARSHAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first woman to be appointed a deputy United States marshal in Rhode Island, took her oath of office Thursday, when Miss Margaret E. O'Garra of this city was sworn into service by United States Marshal John J. Richards. Miss O'Garra will serve as a stenographer in the marshal's office and will also assist in Government investigations when her services are required. She was graduated from the English High School in 1906, and from the Rhode Island Commercial School in the following year. Since then she has been employed by one of the larger insurance companies with offices here.

## DEPRECIATION OF ELEVATED TAKEN UP

Expert for Public Service Commission Says Complete Rehabilitation of the Railway System Would Cost \$13,500,000

The Public Service Commission of Massachusetts has made a report to the Legislature on the Boston Elevated Railway Company, with particular reference to whether the act which limits it to a 5-cent fare should be repealed. A special study was made for the commission by John A. Beeler, street railway expert, to determine if the net income of the company could be increased by improved operation. The Christian Science Monitor presents the substance of the two reports in a series of brief articles. The first appeared Feb. 6.

The responsibility of the company for permitting its equipment to run down, so that now the public is asked to pay for a complete rehabilitation of the system—which Mr. Beeler estimates will cost \$13,500,000—is touched upon very lightly by the commission. "The most difficult question affecting the return which stockholders may fairly be given relates to accrued depreciation," it says in its report. "Certain property has been wholly or largely abandoned for railway purposes, and it is known that the factor of depreciation in the case of much of the remaining property is large. Probably no engineer would place the average percentage for the entire system at less than 25 per cent, and many would place it higher. Depreciation always exists, even when a property is maintained in the best of condition, but in this case it is clear that the factor is larger than it should properly be."

The general rule followed by the commission in rate cases has been to make no deduction for accrued depreciation, in fixing the basis for a fair return, unless failure to provide for it has been due to the payment of excessive dividends or some other form of mismanagement. In this case dividends have not been excessive, for the average rate since operation began has been but 5.55 per cent and the actual return upon investment, including premiums, only 4.84 per cent. It was held in the Bay State case, however, that continued payment of dividends, even of small amount, resulting in failure not only to provide for future depreciation but to keep the property in reasonably good operating condition, may under certain conditions amount to mismanagement—upon the ground that such failure increases expense, decreases revenue and makes a bad situation worse. Nothing was deducted from investment on this account, but a suspension of dividends was recommended until this so-called 'complete depreciation' had been made good.

"A somewhat similar situation exists in this case. In many respects physical condition is distinctly better, but it has been shown that the Boston Elevated Company, as well as the Bay State, has allowed its property to deteriorate."

The commission goes on to say that it believes the guarantee of dividends it proposes, 5 per cent for two years, and 6 1/2 per cent thereafter, is not more than should reasonably be allowed. The explanation it offers for the company's failure to keep its property in condition, is that it had on the one hand a desire to meet the reasonable expectations of stockholders, and on the other a pressure from the public for new and costly rapid transit facilities. An idea of how far it fell short of good practice, in Mr. Beeler's opinion, is obtained from his report. He estimates that the total annual depreciation which should be allowed is \$2,247,995; the total set aside for the year ending June 30, 1916, an increase over previous years, was \$220,000.

## MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The campaign to secure a "minimum wage of \$10 per week for all women and girls over the age of 16 years" is engaging the interest of Manitoba during the present sitting of the Provincial Legislature. Practically all the organized women of the Province have registered their approval of the Government taking this progressive step. The only opposition evident comes from the representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The latter oppose the idea of a blanket rate for the whole Province which is being urged by the labor deputations. The employers assert that a minimum wage fixed by statute is inequitable and un-

fair to all classes of women workers except those performing the lowest grades of labor, also that it would take no notice of conditions which prevail in various parts of the Province with regard to cost of living and conditions of labor to be met by special arrangements.

The labor women have, after careful research, come to the conclusion that \$10 per week is the lowest figure on which a woman could live decently in Winnipeg. They declared that "no girl over 18 years of age should be required to work for less."

## CHARGE OF UNJUST DISCRIMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A deputation of drafted policemen, led by their counsel, C. J. Foy of Perth, waited upon the Board of Control to complain that Roman Catholics on the Toronto police force are being "railroaded" into the army.

Mayor Church said that the board had no jurisdiction over such matters, but after some argument asked that a statement of the case be presented at the next meeting.

The statement says, in part: "We, the undersigned police constables, have been discriminated against in the recent selection of men for overseas service under the Military Service Act. This can only be explained by the fact that those responsible for the selection allowed political, racial and sectarian animus to foul the springs of justice and fair play. Our grievance is that, as Irish (Roman) Catholics representing a very small minority of the force, we were conscripted without any regard to the definite assurance publicly made by Deputy Chief Archibald 'that 20 are to be taken and we have about 40 to choose from, and the men who joined the force last will be taken first, as they have the least claim on the force.'"

The constables to prove their case, submitted a table showing that of seven eligible Irish Roman Catholics on the force six had been drafted; Irish Protestants were 25 and only three drafted; Canadian Protestants, 23 and seven drafted; English Protestants, 11 and two drafted; Scottish Protestants, 10 and only one drafted.

Mayor Church said he did not believe the charge of religious interference, and stated "that when the war broke out 619 Protestants were on the force and 74 Roman Catholics. Of these, 150 Protestants volunteered and only one of the Roman Catholics. There has been some influence continually trying to get at the police commissioners, and I resent the interference that religion has interfered in the police administration in selecting men for the draft."

## PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys, 904-909 Old South Building, Boston:

Carburizer—Coulombe, Joseph C., Lowell, Mass.  
Piston—Cowan, George L., East Ryegate, Vt.  
Bunch Builder for Winding Mechanism—Donovan, John B., North Adams, Mass.  
Machine for Operating on Sides—Erickson, Edward, Beverly, Mass.  
Sealing and Wrapping Machine—Ferguson, Milford B., Boston, Mass.  
Automatic Oiler—Frederick, William A., Boston, Mass.  
Bookkeeping Machine—Holmes, Ferdinand, Everett, Mass.  
Gas Producer—Jeffries, Ebenezer A., Worcester, Mass.  
Marking Machine—Knight, George, Brockton, Mass.  
Strip Cutting Machine—Lewis, George H., Chicopee Falls, Mass.  
Method and Apparatus for Molding Rubber Goods—Lewis, George H., Chicopee Falls, Mass.  
Folding Umbrella—Manning, John T., Brookline, Mass.  
Lasting Machine—McFeely, Ronald F., Beverly, Mass.  
Picture Lifter—Morse, George E., Brockton, Mass.  
Warping Machine—Rhoades, Alonzo E., Hopkinton, Mass.  
Die—Rich, Waldo A. Jr., Framingham, Mass.  
Corner for Conveyors for News Papers and the Like—Snow, Edwin M., Lowell, Mass.  
Traffic Sign—Strout, Harvey C., Gloucester, Mass.  
Electric Alarm—Taber, Everett S., Canton, Mass.

## FOOD REGULATIONS AMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The food control regulations for Canada have been somewhat amended. For the future, Wednesday and Friday of each week will be Canada's beefless and porkless days and not baconless days as heretofore. Beef must not be served at more than one meal on any one day and on the two days in question not at all. Corn bread, oat cakes and similar substitutes for white bread must be served at every public eating place.

## AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—An international commission has been recommended to control the salmon fisheries on the Fraser River and the adjacent international waters, the recommendation being made by the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and also by the Biological Board of Canada.

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## COLONY THRIVING UNDER SINGLE TAX

Fairhope, Ala., Organized Under the Henry George Plan, Adheres, in Municipal Government, to Full Industrial Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FAIRHOPE, Ala.—Fairhope, a town where no one pays any taxes, has just celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary as a single-tax colony, making a record unique among American municipalities.

Fairhope is a town also where no one owns any land. The 600 or 800 residents, not owning land, naturally do not pay any realty tax. And the single-tax colony undertakes to pay, and does pay, all other taxes assessed, money and credits alone excepted.

Starting with a discussion of the single-tax theory in the back room of a Des Moines newspaper shop 30 years ago, the colony now owns 4000 acres of Baldwin County land, has built up a flourishing little community, has its own municipal wharf, street-car line, telephone system and water plant, and claims for itself the closest approximation to the theories of Henry George and the most extended application of them yet made anywhere in the world.

Although you cannot buy land from the single-tax corporation, you can rent it on a 99-year lease at a figure of \$5 to \$25 a year for residence properties running up to \$50 by 140 feet in size, and up to \$60 a year for business properties. Farm lands may be rented for as little as 70 cents per acre per year.

The rent paid counts as taxes. One does not pay any other taxes, except on moneys and credits. Taxes levied by the State on buildings and goods in stock and automobiles and delivery wagons and pianos and the rest, are assumed by the colony. If one's taxes exceed his rent, the difference is rebated back. Fairhope stands fast by the theory of a tax on land values alone.

Rent is subject to readjustment annually. But rental increases, or tax increases, are gradual and not exorbitant, and they are not influenced by the amount of money put into improvements on the land. If increasing population, or increase of pedestrian traffic at any one point makes a piece of land a better business site, the occupant may expect to have the colony advance the rent, or tax. For this increase was created, so the colony theory holds, as Henry George held, by the community and not by individual effort, and the community should profit thereby. If the land is unimproved and "held out of use" although of increasing value as a business site, the holder may still expect to have the tax, or rent, increased. But if by fertilization and intensive cultivation the occupant has increased the productivity of a farm, or by advertising and salesmanship and service he has increased his business at his store, he need not be concerned lest he be taxed on his enterprise and activity. That is his profit and he may keep it.

Fairhope lies across the bay from Mobile, 17 miles distant, and is connected with it by steamboat. There is no railroad connection with the outside world. It is a potentially rich agricultural and stock-raising section. The colony holdings are well wooded with yellow pine. The land produces oranges, potatoes, figs, pecans, soy beans, some cotton and all sorts of garden vegetables.

Many Mobile people come to Fairhope in the summer, and northern people in the winter. Fairhope people have built many bungalows on colony-leased land, to rent to outsiders.

Joseph Fels, the Philadelphia manufacturer, who bought about half of the colony's holdings and turned it over to the corporation, and many other well-known single-tax thinkers have made pilgrimages to Fairhope to observe the progress of the community. The colony has had to face one lawsuit and sustained the validity of its charter and its methods through the highest courts of Alabama.

The land was worth but a small sum per acre when the original colonists started in. The country immediately adjacent is still largely frontier country and has been slow in settling up.

Yet the colony has persisted, and has slowly grown in size and in wealth. It has a number of industries, hotels, garages, a weekly newspaper, and the usual accompaniments of town life.

One thing that has held the colony back, according to its officers, is the fact that the state constitution does not recognize the single-tax theory, and the county and State continue to tax the inhabitants under the state laws on their personal and real holdings. All this tax the colony, as owner of all the land, and in defense of its theory of a tax on land alone, assumes. If it were not for this draft on the colony's funds there would be much larger revenues available for municipal purposes, and the colony would prove, its officials insist, that a tax solely on land values is ample to support the cost of government.

## DR. ADDISON ON RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—A number of the problems of demobilization were touched upon by Dr. Addison, M. P., Minister of Reconstruction, before a meeting of members of the British Institute of Social Science, held in the grand committee room of the House of Commons. The speaker was in the chair.

Dr. Addison explained that the Min-

istry of Reconstruction was aiming at getting back first those men who were wanted immediately and those whose places had been kept open for them. A local settlement committee was being set up by the Ministry of Labor with representatives of both employers and trade unions, who were working together to put back men into their situations. It had been found that well over 50, or it might be 60 per cent, had had their places kept open for them. The ministry was doing its best to get joint councils of employers and employed to deal with the question of reinstatement. They intended also to deal with the subject of war stores in a business-like way, and a committee had been appointed for the purpose under the chairmanship of Lord Salisbury.

The cooperation of labor in the development of industrial organization must be obtained, Dr. Addison stated, and where improved machinery was introduced a fair share of the results of output and security of employment must be assured to workmen. Their merchant seamen must also be adequately protected after the war. With regard to housing, Dr. Addison said that the Ministry of Reconstruction had got on a good way with their scheme. The country was practically three years in arrears in the matter of houses. At that moment, 250,000 houses were required in England and Wales, and a similar number in Scotland, while 50,000 houses were also wanted in rural districts to place them in the condition that they had been in before the war. At present the building of cottages, owing to the high price of labor and of material, was not a commercial proposition in rural districts, and the only satisfactory way to deal with the housing problem was to tackle it on the large scale on which they had tackled the making of shells. A large program of forestry had also been drawn up by the ministry for the consideration of the Government, and the simplification of the acquisition of land was receiving their attention, together with the demand for the settlement of soldiers on the land.

## GROWTH OF CANADIAN RAILWAY TRACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Probably the most interesting evidence yet given in the Canadian Northern Railway investigation proceedings before the Arbitration Board at Osgoode Hall to fix the value of 600,000 shares of stock of the railway was that of D. B. Hanna, third vice-president of the road.

Mr. Hanna said that, since the inception of the road, 21 years ago, he had seen the line grow from 100 to 10,000 miles in length and had seen the gross earnings increase from \$70,000 to \$43,500,000 in 1917.

"We have grown from three locomotives," he said, "to 735. We started with three passenger cars and now we have 949. We have grown from an operating staff of 14 to 23,500 employees. We started with 83 freight cars and today we have 31,450. In 1897 we moved 24,600 tons of freight, last year we moved 14,406,630. In 1897 on our hundred mile road we moved 28,000 sacks of flour, 395,000 bushels of grain, and 3120 head of cattle. Last year we moved 8,333,700 sacks of flour, 130,720,000 bushels of grain and 510,264 head of cattle. We have placed on the map 551 towns and villages, which were not there when we started, and every mile in Western Canada has been constructed at the request of the people through the Government."

A feature of the third day's session was the attack made by former Judge Phippen, counsel for the railway, upon the Drayton-Acworth report, which declared that the stock of the company had no value.

Mr. Phippen pointed out that the report omitted millions of dollars of assets. Professor Swain of Boston, who assisted in the compiling of the report, was away out, he said, in his figuring. Professor Swain's figures, he said, were \$402,000,000 assets and \$400,000,000 liabilities, while a later government audit made by Marwick, Mitchell, Peat Company, showed an omission of \$64,039,340, and altogether, declared Mr. Phippen, over \$80,000,000 of assets had been omitted in the Drayton-Acworth report.

The Canadian Northern Railway counsel also declared that there had been no depreciation in the value of the stock of the company, while Professor Swain placed the depreciation at \$40,023,850.

Professor Swain, in his evidence under examination by Pierce Butler of St. Paul, chief counsel for Mackenzie and Mann, who own the bulk of the stock, stated that the value of ties or rails depended chiefly upon maintenance for their depreciation and not upon age, and placed the cost of reproduction of the whole road at \$397,000,000.

Questioned by Sir William Meredith, chairman of the Government Commission, Professor Swain said that in his opinion, if the present road were properly maintained, it is just as valuable to a new purchaser as a new railway. It is true, he said, there were places on the main line and branches where renewal of ties and repairs to bridges were past due, but he estimated that an expenditure of \$6,000,000 would cover this deferred maintenance and place the road in good condition.

## RAILWAY IMPOSES EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways have placed a 10-day embargo on all classes of freight except perishable goods, live stock, coal, munitions and government materials, coming direct into Ontario from Quebec, and also on freight moving in and out of Canada from the United States. Tons of freight have been piling up at the various terminals and frontier points, due to the abnormal weather conditions, and there is serious congestion all over the lines.

## SHIPBUILDING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Good Progress Is Being Made With Both Steel and Wooden Vessels for the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia's shipbuilding industry has received a considerable impetus by developments which promise greatly increased activity in the construction of vessels for both the British and Canadian governments. It has been definitely announced that the Wallace Shipyards of Vancouver have received a contract for three 5100-ton steel steamers to be built under the Dominion Government's program, whereby all yards capable of constructing steel vessels of the standardized types will be given contracts. The proposal is to insure an annual output of 250,000 tons in the Dominion among the 11 yards which are capable of building such vessels. British Columbia's total output in steel construction will probably reach from 30,000 to 40,000 tons a year.

Negotiations are at present under way with the British Government for the construction of 40 3500-ton wooden ships, 20 of which it is proposed to build in Victoria and 20 in Vancouver at existing yards, or else by installing new ones for which capital is available in the event of government orders being secured. The proposed vessels are of a different type to those now being constructed here for the Imperial Munitions Board, an organization which has control of the letting of contracts in Canada for the British Government. They will be of 3500 tons deadweight, will develop a sea speed of 10 knots, will be 282 feet overall, 46 feet beam and 26 feet molded depth of hold. They will be equipped with triple-expansion engines of 1400 indicated horsepower, with cylinders, 20, 32, and 54 inches in diameter, with 40-inch stroke. The boilers will be of the returned tube, Scotch marine type.

Although the contracts of these have not yet been awarded, the securing of them for this coast is regarded as certain. The Hon. H. C. Brewster, Premier of British Columbia, has been in communication with Sir Joseph MacLay, the British Shipping Controller, relative to increased shipbuilding, and the reports sent from here by the head of the Government, together with recommendations made by a representative of the British authorities, insure the contracts being awarded here, in the opinion of the firms interested.

At present there are 27 wooden vessels being constructed in the shipyards of Victoria, Vancouver, Coquitlam and New Westminster for the British Government and three of these have been launched. One has reached such an advanced stage that her engines are now being fitted and it is only a matter of a few weeks until she is delivered to her owner. Negotiations are in progress with French government interests for the building of ships in British Columbia, but up to the present without success, as through an order-in-council of the Dominion Government, it is impossible to build vessels here for foreign order as the transfer of registry would not be permitted. Efforts are being made to have this order rescinded as far as ships for the French Government are concerned.

The people of the coast cities have grown very enthusiastic over the possibilities of the steel shipbuilding industry. Plans are now afoot for the establishment of an iron and steel industry on the coast, as it has been the difficulty of securing steel materials for construction which has held back steel shipbuilding in the Province. The Provincial Government is interesting itself in the proposal and is engaging one of the foremost American experts on the electrolytic process to examine the available ores and ascertain if they lend themselves to this treatment. When his report is received, representations will be made to the Dominion Government in the hope of securing a subsidy toward the establishment of an iron and steel industry at some point on the coast. Both on Vancouver Island and on the mainland coast, there are considerable deposits of hematite ore, full statistics of the showings being now in possession of the Provincial Government.

## REENFORCEMENTS' REFERENDUM VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Returns in the reinforcements' referendum were practically complete at the end of the first week in January. In a progressive total of 2,143,530 votes there was a No majority of 168,786, the voting being Yes 987,372, No 1,156,158.

The soldiers' votes were practically equal, there being a Yes majority of about 700 out of 164,600. Of all the states, West Australia alone showed a decisive majority for Yes. Detailed results, still incomplete, show the voting as follows:

	New South Wales	Victoria
Yes	394,296	298,031
No	448,597	303,385
No majority	144,291	5,334
	Queensland	South Australia
Yes	116,059	76,246
No	151,148	96,660
No majority	35,089	20,414
	West Australia	Tasmania
Yes	72,791	35,640
No	38,097	35,065
Yes majority	34,694	575
	Federal Territories	Members of forces abroad
Yes	1,504	82,655
No	1,207	81,940
Yes majority	297	715

## NEW ZEALAND AND HER RETURNED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Special provision has been made by the New Zea-

land Government that returned soldiers who are partly disabled may be trained in a trade or industry. Regulations have been passed suspending the provisions of industrial awards and agreements in so far as they prevent or restrict the training or employment of discharged soldiers.

In a statement made by the Attorney-General, Mr. Herdman, the fact was explained that the Cabinet had agreed, in order to induce disabled soldiers to embrace the offer of help made by the Government, that a soldier while being trained in a trade might be paid the difference between an agreed-upon wage and the minimum wage of a trade, or £3 a week, whichever amount was the smaller. A money payment by the State would be in addition to any pension paid to the soldier.

"Months ago," said Mr. Herdman, "the department provided free tuition at technical schools and on state farms. Later on, in the case of men wishing to learn trades at technical schools, the department undertook to provide £1 a week above the wage pension to cover the board and lodging of approved soldier students. Under this system 63 discharged soldiers have enrolled for tuition at technical schools, and of these 12 have been placed in employment as a result of the tuition received, nine have left the classes to take employment offered to them, and 42 are still attending the schools."

## NEW MUNICIPAL PLAN FOR QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—One of the chief features in the recent work of the Quebec Legislature was the creation of the new Municipal Department of the Government, already forecasted in the speech from the throne. Three bills bearing on this question were passed through various stages.

The new department will be in charge of one of the ministers of the present Cabinet, not yet specified, but to be charged with the duties by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. While a special department, it is intimated, a separate minister will not be named immediately, although such action may be taken in a year or less. The Minister of Municipal Affairs will have supervision over the administration of the laws concerning the municipalities of the Province. A deputy minister will be named, and such inspectors and clerks as are necessary.

In laying his scheme before the Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, intimated that the three bills constituting the new department would provide for an almost complete control of municipal finance. The legislation specifies the manner in which municipalities are to issue their loans and provide for their sinking funds. Even the method of their bookkeeping is outlined for them. An effort is to be made to make municipalities specialize on serial bonds, by which system they pay off each year not only the interest of the loan but a portion of the capital.

## STATE LOANS FOR HOMES PLANNED

Effort Made in Missouri to Place on Ballot, by Initiative, Proposal Aimed to Eliminate Land Tenancy and Tax on Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri is to have the opportunity of presenting to its voters a new program which, it is declared, will make it possible for every man to own his own home or farm. The plan will be submitted in the form of an initiative petition, which is being submitted by the Homestead Loan and Land League for Missouri. It is a development of the single tax plan in such a form as to make it readily understandable by the people. The State has voted on the single tax proposition once, and it was then overwhelmingly defeated at the polls largely, it is said, through misrepresentation to people who did not understand the proposition.

The organization which has the plan under way now is headed by Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission of the national Government. In the organization are union laborites, Socialists, single taxers, and others. The preliminary work is the circulation of the necessary petitions and the making of a campaign of education as this is done. The work has progressed so far that the association announces that the 35,000 names necessary to make the petition valid are assured. The plan will be on the ballot next fall.

The plan, briefly, is for the State to establish a loan fund in the state treasury, which will make it possible for any citizen in the State, whether he has initial capital or not, to obtain a loan of not more than \$3000 at 3 per cent interest, on 21 years' time, for the purpose of buying a home in a city or a farm in the country. A companion measure provides that the revenue for the fund, as well as all other state, county, municipal and school purposes, shall be obtained by taxing the unimproved land values, exempting all improvements and the products of labor. No change, however, is made in the present income, inheritance and liquor-license tax laws.

"The movement is gaining strength daily," said Carl Brannin, field secretary of the league, who has charge of the filing of the petitions and of propaganda work in the campaign of education. "Naturally we have found our most fertile field among the organized workers and tenant farmers. The Missouri Federation of Labor has gone on record in hearty support of the program, and every union in the State has petitions in circulation among its members. Tenant farmers, especially in the southeastern part of the State, where land, which a few years ago could be bought for a few dollars an acre, and which cannot be bought since the Government re-

claimed it from flood menace for several hundred dollars an acre, see in this movement a chance for economic freedom from landlords and usurers. "The program will make land speculation a thing of the past by making it unprofitable for men to hold land out of use. The offer of cheap capital by the State will be an aid to home-making and a step toward improving the owners' condition."

## BRITISH WAR FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LONDON, England.—A private exhibition was given recently by Mr. T. L. Gilmour, assistant director of the Department of Information, in the Lord Chancellor's Court at Westminster, of the cinematograph films which the department has prepared for the purpose of giving some idea of the nature and scope of the British war effort. Ten motor lorries have been specially designed to take this series of films, together with the apparatus for their display, and each lorry has its military "crew." The pictures can be thrown on to a transparent screen so that they will be visible in the open air on both sides. It is possible that they may be shown in allied and neutral countries as well as in England, but the arrangements have not yet been made.

## W. M. C. A. WORK BEGUN

TOPEKA, Kan.—Five members of the employed staff of the state Y. M. C. A. have gone to different sections of the State where they will work in the interest of the efficiency campaign, says The Topeka Capital.

## MOVING OF CAMP IS ADVOCATED

Former State Department Solicitor Advises Step if Alexandria Saloons Remain Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SHREVEPORT, La.—That Camp Beauregard should be moved to Shreveport from Alexandria, unless that city closes its saloons, was the opinion expressed in an interview here by Cone Johnson, of Texas, former solicitor for the United States State Department.

Mr. Johnson predicted that Texas will ratify the federal prohibition amendment the first time the Legislature meets, "and ratification will have been voted by every State in the Union within the next five years," he added.

"It is ridiculous to talk about meatless days and wheatless days and not about whiskeyless days," he declared. "Whiskey is as great a menace to the soldiers' welfare and training, and indeed probably more, than is the German propaganda, and it will have to be wiped out. Fathers and mothers of boys raised in dry territory are going to protest effectively against their boys being drafted and sent to wet cities."



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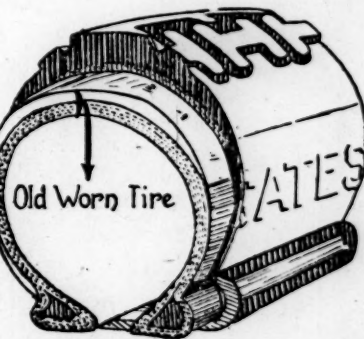
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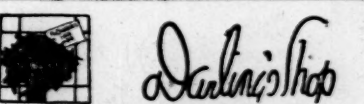
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## UTAH MINERAL LANDS DECISION

Supreme Court Decree Takes Control From the State of Certain Section Which Was Thought to Be in School Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The decision handed down by the Supreme Court at Washington, setting aside federal court decrees holding that in granting school sections to Utah, the Government did not reserve mineral lands, is one, it is said, that will have far-reaching effect in this State.

The case is what is commonly known as the Sweet case, involving title to Section 32 in Carbon County. Title to this section was presumed to have passed to the State on survey in 1901, in accordance with the terms of the enabling act of 1894, which granted to the State for school purposes, sections 2, 16, 32, and 36. In 1902, the state land board appraised and sold this particular section at public auction, the same being bought in by George T. Badger, who made one payment and assigned the contract to Arthur A. Sweet. The latter has since passed away, but the case has been carried on by F. A. Sweet, administrator of the estate.

Mr. Sweet tendered full payment to the State for the land in question and patent was about to issue, when the United States District Attorney brought suit in equity against the State, alleging that the lands were mineral lands and therefore were excepted from the grant made to the State. Mr. Sweet set up in defense that while grants made to other states expressly excepted mineral lands, there was no such stipulation in the enabling act of this State. He also contended that the land in question was not known to be mineral land when title passed to the State.

When the hearing was concluded Judge A. Marshall decided that 600 acres of the land was coal land, so known at the time of survey, and that title therefore rested with the Government and not with the State. This was in 1914. In the meantime the State Legislature made an appropriation to defend the State's title to all such lands; and A. R. Barnes, then Attorney-General, was instructed by the state land board to appeal the case. The circuit court of appeals had a hearing at St. Paul and later at Denver, and decided unanimously that the grant to Utah made no exception as to mineral lands and therefore it did not matter what the land in question contained, it belonged to the State and therefore to Sweet, the purchaser. This decision is reversed by the Supreme Court.

The result of the decision, aside from taking control of such lands from the State, also creates an uncertain situation, it is held, respecting lands that have hitherto passed into private hands and which later may be found to contain minerals. In Colorado the exception of mineral lands is made expressly, yet under a ruling of the Department of the Interior if mineral is found after the State acquires the title, the mineral rests with the State and not with the Government.

## REFORM IN ITALIAN FOOD COMMISSARIAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The promised reforms in the administration of the Commissariat for Food Supply and Consumption are now making their appearance in a concrete form and a new decree has been published defining the duties of the commissariat which carries on its functions in close touch with the Ministry of the Interior. These duties include the provision and regulation of the food supply, and for this purpose the commissariat is to have authority to take a census of available food stocks and to make orders compelling people to declare the amount of certain kinds of food which they are holding. It is also authorized to make purchases both within and without the country, to enforce requisitions providing for public and private requirements, to fix maximum prices and to provide for the distribution of foodstuffs. The commissariat has been given further powers which include authority to control the sale of articles of food of which there may be a shortage. A decree has been issued in accordance with this program requiring all persons who have more than 10 kilograms of wheat, barley or rye flour in their possession to declare it before the 31st of January. Corn committees, cooperative societies and all other public or private bodies are also to make the same declaration, together with a statement giving the number of persons, besides the individual making the declaration, for whom a supply of cereals is required.

Senator Crespi, Commissioner-General for Food Supply and Consumption, when announcing the decree, issued a long circular to the prefects throughout the kingdom. In it he stated that the Senate and Chamber had approved the program for food supply and consumption submitted to them by the Government, and that the country had signified its acceptance of it. The policy to be followed was founded on justice and equality, and was therefore bound to unite with it all the healthy energy in the country and to bring about further cooperation. In war time the Government and the people should stand together. Senator Crespi declares that one solid bloc, and the Government should derive its strength directly from the people. They should all have one aim, that of obtaining victory. To conquer meant to live, and if they laid down their arms they would perish of hunger like their brothers on the other

side of the Piave and they would perish with shame under the insults of the enemy who had planted the Turkish flag in Udine, and who, in the almost impossible case of defeat, would fly the crescent on the spot where the flag of the lion of St. Mark had flown for centuries. They must resist and they must conquer. Resistance did not only mean holding the firing line, it meant also keeping the morale of the country at a high level, and to achieve this end it was essential that the country should realize that every one was being treated alike. There were no privileges nor distinctions in the trenches, and the same thing should be true concerning the privations caused by the war. The circular also stated that the Government, which was struggling against very great difficulties in the matter of the country's food supply, needed the collaboration of all the citizens. The greatest economy is necessary as well as increased efforts to intensify production on the land and in the factories. The commissariat, said Senator Crespi, declares, deal frankly with every one and would expect to meet with frankness in return, and a knowledge of the true state of things would be a great safeguard. Senator Crespi went on to deal with the subject of the new decree requiring the declaration of grain stocks, which, he stated, would be followed by others, and the commissariat would shortly require the same information regarding other kinds of foodstuffs.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND BOLSHEVIST REGIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a letter to the press, signed by T. O. Gavrausky and N. N. Nordman, on the subject of the Bolshevik régime in Russia, the writers call attention to a tendency they have observed on the part of the Liberal press to revise former estimates of the Bolshevik and to veer toward the opinion that as a party they are deserving of the support of the allied governments and of allied public opinion.

Setting aside the question as to whether from the allied point of view a policy of supporting the Bolsheviks would be a wise one, the letter continues, "we fail to see how the Bolshevik régime can be justified from the point of view of the traditions of Liberalism and real patriotism, and we are therefore at a loss to understand the motives which have prompted a certain section of the Liberal press to adopt this attitude. Imagine for a moment a régime in which armed and violent forces in Great Britain were perpetrating crimes such as are now being perpetrated in Russia—a régime in which the Empire was dismembered, Parliament forcibly dissolved, a constituent assembly rendered helpless, and political leaders of all parties thrown into prison or shot—a régime which brought about the wholesale destruction of industry and the suppression of even the most liberal section of the press, where peaceful citizens could be robbed, beaten, and terrorized without hope of legal protection, where even a commander-in-chief could be torn to pieces or a great political leader taken from the train and shot, where, in short, a man must run the risk of being proclaimed an enemy of the people if he has the temerity to wear a clean collar.

"We have not the slightest doubt that were such a state of things as we have outlined above possible in Great Britain, the British people, bred in the traditions of liberty, would denounce such tyranny as opposed to the true spirit of liberalism, patriotism, and democracy. "We are further convinced that if any country were to recognize or public opinion support such a régime of terror in Great Britain, it would mean willful destruction of the fundamental basis of friendship between British democracies and that country."

## REPORTED PACIFIST MOVEMENT IN TURKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—If the rumor is correct, Turkey is not without its pacifist movement. The news agency Volta has published a report, emanating, it is said, from a well-informed diplomatic source, to the effect that a patriotic league has been formed in Turkey with the title of "Peace and Freedom," its secretary being Kemal Midhat Bey, who is at present in Switzerland on an important diplomatic mission. The program of the league appears to be of a threefold character. Firstly, it is to encourage and bring pressure upon the Ottoman Government to conclude peace and to save Turkey from the misfortunes of a war into which she has been dragged unnecessarily. Secondly, it is to help to bring about the reconciliation of all the populations of the empire which are at enmity among themselves through the fault of a bad administration. Thirdly, it is to promote a radical reform of Turkey by transforming it into a modern state in conformity with the needs of the country and the different aspirations of the populations, assuring liberty and autonomy for the different races and religions.

The formation of this league is considered a symptom of the weariness of Turkey and of the lack of confidence in the results of the war arising in some circles, as a consequence of the recent reverses in Palestine. The view also obtains, however, that the whole program of the league and the activities which its secretary, Kemal Midhat Bey, is carrying on in Switzerland, forms a maneuver intended to show the Entente that Turkey might enter the circle of the great European democracies without having those provoking influences taken from her, the majority of whose population are not Turkish, such as Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia and Arabia, and avoid a partial dismemberment of her empire.

## CONSERVATION IN CALIFORNIA

Three Large Hydro-Electric Systems Consolidate in Operation in Order to Save Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The physical connection and joint operation of three large hydro-electric systems in northern and central California, which has just been effected, is regarded as important not only in the conservation of fuel oil, for which purpose the consolidation was brought about, but for general industrial and economic reasons, as the plan is to be continued during and after the war.

The companies affected are the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the Great Western Power Company and the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company, which represent the electric light, heat and power industry in 38 counties of northern and central California, comprising about 40,000 square miles of territory, and generating about 350,000 horsepower of electric energy. By pooling this electric energy by means of physical connection of the systems involved, and drawing upon the common fund of energy at its expected to save 1,000,000 barrels of fuel oil annually.

This action was taken by the companies concerned in cooperation with the State Railroad Commission and the State Fuel Administration, the plan being substituted for the proposal to put into effect a system of lightless nights which had been put forward by the State Fuel Administration.

The combination of power companies also announces that it will cease the operation of as many steam plants as may be found compatible with proper service to customers.

For the purpose of perfecting and carrying forward its fuel saving plan, Albert E. Schwabacher, United States Fuel Administrator, has appointed the following as members of a Petroleum Committee to act in conjunction with the State Fuel Administrator: Prof. D. M. Folsom of Stanford University, chairman; John Rosseter, manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; George C. Ward, vice-president Southern California Edison Company; William Lacy of the Lacy Manufacturing Company, and W. H. Orrick, attorney.

## NORWAY REGULATES HER WATER POWER

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Legislation, as many are doubtless aware, was enacted in Norway, some years ago, to secure for the citizens of the country a large share of the increased value of water power due to modern inventions. Up to that time, according to Norwegian law, the watercourses and waterfalls belong to the owners of the river banks. However, in order to utilize the water power it was always necessary to buy up numerous properties which had to be flooded when the watercourses were regulated, so as to obtain the greatest amount of power and a constant flow of water. Government sanction has now to be obtained for undertakings of this nature, and one condition for such sanction generally is, that at the end of from 60 to 80 years the whole of the water power and the water stations should revert to the nation. This was opposed as socialist legislation, but it has not hindered a private initiative in furthering the de-

velopment of industry based on water power. With a view to enabling the peasantry to develop small falls for local lighting schemes, small industries, and so forth, waterfalls up to 3000 horsepower were exempt from these conditions.

Quite recently, fresh legislation has been passed making the regulations still more stringent. The opponents say that it will altogether prevent private capitalists from venturing their money in schemes of this kind. The only waterfalls which will be exempt in future are those up to 500 horsepower. An additional clause was passed empowering the Government to grant exemption in the case of falls up to 1000 horsepower if the reasons ahead mentioned with regard to small industries should be found to apply.

One of the arguments against the new legislation was that the Norwegian Government during the last few years has been purchasing water rights with a potential capacity of 1,000,000 horsepower, but actually they have only developed 10,000. It was further pointed out that government action seemed to hinder rather than further the economical interests of the country.

It is now announced that a commission will be appointed, almost immediately, to go into this question, and it is probable that the country will shortly be faced with one of the largest schemes of state action of this kind ever contemplated in a small country. An expenditure of between 450,000,000 and 750,000,000 kroner is mentioned. Naturally it will be spread over many years, and those figures only include the cost of the actual regulation of the watercourses and the building of power stations, without any allowance for the further expenditure necessary for the distribution of the power thus secured.

Some day, Norway may be considered particularly fortunate in having been able to divert one very important form of unearned increment into the coffers of the State, and when the engineers have solved the problem of producing iron and steel by electricity on a commercial basis, the water power and large deposits of poor ores of Norway may become factors of great importance.

## SAMPLE SUPPLIES TO AID IN BUYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—For the purpose of facilitating the purchase of supplies for the United States Army and Navy, a huge exhibition of standard samples of commodities purchased for the use of these branches of the Government will be opened at once on the floor of the Merchants Exchange Building. This display of samples of supplies is expected to save much time in the operation of the Quartermaster's Department. Samples of all supplies used by the army and navy except food will be included in the display.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES BROAD DECISION

California Supreme Court Ruling Makes Business Regulation Depend on Owner and Not on the People's Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A recent decision of the Supreme Court of California which involves the question as to what constitutes a public utility, will, if allowed to stand, says the California State Railroad Commission, the public utilities body of the State, "prejudice any additional business as a public utility, no matter how great the necessity may be."

The decision, says the commission, in effect, goes to the very center of the public utility regulation problem, and in view of present tendencies and public necessities in the spheres of both state and federal governments, is of far-reaching importance and significance.

The decision in question overruled the decision of the Railroad Commission to the effect that the Lake Hemet Water Company, operating in Riverside County, being a public utility, could raise its rates against the objections of some of the shareholders of the company that thus to advance the charges would be in violation of previous contracts between the company and water users. The court decision declared in effect that those provisions of the constitution and statutes of California that sought to make water companies public utilities were in contravention of the Federal Constitution.

The railroad commission asserts that unless the decision is reversed it will deprive the commission of jurisdiction over most of the irrigation companies in California and "will throw back into hopeless confusion the affairs of many water companies which the commission during the last five years has placed upon a constructive basis."

"It will not merely affect adversely the power of the State to do very necessary work with reference to water companies," says the commission, "but will have a much more far-reaching effect in depriving the State of the power henceforth to regulate as a public utility any business which has not clearly held itself out as having dedicated its property unreservedly to the service of the public and as being willing to be regulated as a public utility."

"The decision closes the door to the future requirements of our people resulting from altering conditions of economics or of society. Whatever the needs of our people may hereafter be for the regulation of the price of commodities and for universal non-discriminatory service, this decision holds that the public need for the

regulation of such business cannot be unless the owners have voluntarily dedicated their business to public service and public regulation. Whether the business is to be regulated depends upon the decision, on the willingness of the owner to be regulated and not on the needs and the welfare of the public.

"At a time when our people, with a rapidly heretofore undreamed of, are providing for the regulation of the prices and the service of additional classes of business during the war and when it is evident that the economic thought of our people is rapidly turning to regulated monopolies to replace the wastes of competition, necessarily requiring more and more regulation by the public to protect our people, and when it clearly appears that after the war the public welfare will imperatively require the regulation of additional classes of business as public utilities, this decision holds that it will be impossible to regulate any business as a public utility except that which has heretofore been regarded as a public utility."

## MAY FIX FISH PRICES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Joseph J. Fern, Mayor, announced recently that he would personally investigate the abnormally high price of fish and make recommendations for establishing a price by which the retailers would make only a normal pre-war profit. Japanese fishermen have fixed a maximum price of 20 and 25 cents on certain kinds of fish. The Chinese retailers refused to enter into this agreement, and are still maintaining the high prices.

## COOPERATION ON LOUISIANA FARMS

Experiment Made in 1917 Shows 25,000,000 More Bushels of Corn Could Have Been Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A farming experiment which took place in Louisiana during 1917 has shown that, with no increase of acreage in corn, Louisiana, by using approved and up-to-date methods, could have raised 25,000,000 bushels of corn more than it did raise. In other words, each farmer could have received \$11 additional revenue from each acre without additional money investment or more machinery, it is declared.

State and federal agricultural agents enlisted 1571 Louisiana farmers in a movement of cooperation. These farmers were required to follow the instructions of the agents in planting and cultivating their corn. The agents paid regular visits for inspection and advice.

These farmers planted 38,800 acres in corn and their average yield was 29.08 bushels to the acre. The entire State planted 2,347,000 acres in corn and the average yield was only 18 bushels an acre. From these figures it is deduced that a large loss was actually experienced by farmers who did not use the approved methods.

That this average could have been general is indicated by the fact that the cooperating farmers represented all classes of farmers and all kinds and conditions of farms.



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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## SECURITIES MAKE MODERATE GAINS

Trading Is Not Active but Prices Generally Move Upward—Sloss-Sheffield and the Coppers Are Prominent

The New York stock market opened firm this morning, but many issues were unchanged or very little altered from yesterday afternoon's final figures. Pacific Telephone continued to rise, and gained 1½ points. Crucible Steel was up ¼ of a point at one time, and General Motors advanced 5 cents.

There was little feature to the early Boston stock market today. The tone was good.

The New York market continued firm in tone late in the first half hour, but there was little of interest as far as price changes were concerned.

Although there was not much activity, stocks steadily gained toward the close, the coppers showing some strength. Gulf again attracted attention, advancing to a new high price for the movement. General Motors was a weak feature. Good net gains at the close were recorded by Baldwin, Crucible, Great Northern Ore, Marine preferred, Allis-Chalmers, American Hide & Leather, American Woolen, Colorado Fuel and Pacific Telephone. One of the strongest features was Sloss-Sheffield which gained nearly 5 points.

On the local exchange United Fruit, after opening up ½ at 129½, advanced to 131½. Gulf also was strong.

New York totals, 317,100 shares; \$1,877,000. Boston, for the week, 1,862,400 shares; \$16,933,000.

## BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT'S PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system will expend a sum in excess of \$3,000,000 for the purchase of 100 large rapid transit cars of the type used in the new subways and 50 large surface "trailer" cars to be used in two car trains on the heaviest traffic surface lines. This program is in pursuance of an agreement approved at a meeting of the public service commission.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	30.13	30.26	30.12	30.20
May	29.65	29.79	29.65	29.73
July	29.15	29.30	29.14	29.21
Oct	28.65	28.81	28.60	28.63
Dec	27.80	27.90	27.80	27.80

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	29.69	29.78	29.69	29.78
May	29.41	29.52	29.41	29.52
July	28.16	28.27	28.16	28.25
Oct	27.18	27.26	27.18	27.26

## COTTON PRICE RANGE

High, low and last sale prices of cotton on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges for the week are:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	29.69	29.78	29.69	29.78
May	29.41	29.52	29.41	29.52
July	28.16	28.27	28.16	28.25
Oct	27.18	27.26	27.18	27.26

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	High	Low	Last
Atlantic Refining	97	96	97
Buckeye	190	189	190
Indiana Pipe Line	94	93	94
Ohio Oil	479	478	479
Prairie Oil & Gas	479	478	479
Prairie Pipe	274	273	274
Standard Oil (Cal.)	229	228	229
Standard Oil (Ind.)	229	228	229
Standard Oil (Ky.)	450	449	450
Standard Oil (N. J.)	555	554	555
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	280	279	280
Union Tank Line	85	84	85
Midwest Refining	107	106	107

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 85½c, off ¼c.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Sunday probably fair, not much change in temperature; light north to east winds.

For New England: Fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 20.19 a. m. 19.12

12 noon 24

## IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany 12 New Orleans 46

Buffalo 10 New York 24

Chicago 22 Philadelphia 24

Denver 22 Pittsburgh 22

Cincinnati 18 Portland, Me. 18

Des Moines 16 Portland, Ore. 14

Jacksonville 44 San Francisco 32

Kansas City 14 St. Louis 14

Nantucket 24 Washington 46

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun. rise 6:49 High water, 5:18

Set 5:18 2:52 a. m. 3:20 p. m.

Length of day 10:38 Moon (C. Q.) 7:47 p. m.

Light vehicle lamps at 5:48 p. m.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Ajax Rubber....	54	54	54	54
Alaska Gold.....	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4
Alaska Ju.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Allis-Chal.....	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Allis-Chal pf.....	76 1/2	77 1/2	76	77 1/2
Am B Sugar.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Can.....	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
Am Can pf.....	53	53	53	53
Am Car Fy.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Am Cot Oil.....	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Am H & L.....	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.....	58	58 1/2	58	59
Am Int Corp.....	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55
Am Linsed.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Am Loco.....	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Loco pf.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Smelt'g.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am Steel Fy.....	65	66 1/2	65	66 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106
Am Woolen.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Am Wool pf.....	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## WORLD FINANCIAL AFFAIRS REVIEWED

General Feeling of Hopefulness Among Financiers—Big International Developments Are Pending—The Money Market

With a "coalless Monday" and a holiday on Tuesday the week has been a short one in the securities markets. Developments of great magnitude are believed to be pending in international affairs and it is little wonder that stock market trading has been more or less perfunctory for so long a time. Traders prefer to move in a conservative fashion until they know what the future has in store for them. The war has been the means of changing the way of doing things commercially and industrially to such an extent that it seems impossible to come to any satisfactory conclusion as to what economic conditions will be after peace has been declared. There is no way of measuring future developments by past performances.

There is a general feeling of hopefulness and optimism among financiers which has been reflected in the markets, and it is believed that the first piece of good news regarding the war will greatly accentuate this sentiment. Relief in the fuel situation this week has done much toward improving things sentimentally. There is more business waiting the mills and factories than can be handled expeditiously and, should the war end soon, it is the general opinion that the industrial activities of the country would be considerably accelerated. It is to be long drawn out no one knows just how to figure things. It has been pointed out that with the United States Government in control of the railroads, and taking more immediate and active interest in the country's industries, it means a closer relationship between the Government and business than ever before, and consequently less friction and greater prosperity. It is the general belief that the proposed War Finance Corporation Bill championed by the Secretary of the Treasury will become a law. It also is thought that its functions will be probably farther reaching than is now supposed.

Despite last week's large lending operations in New York, which comprised the first of the Government's fortnightly \$500,000,000 borrowing, the \$20,000,000 subscription to New York City revenue bonds, and a moderate amount of British Treasury bills—loans in the weekly New York bank statement decreased \$26,800,000. This doubtless means that the larger of these operations has not yet affected the bank position, since the subscription period is not yet closed. Although bills rediscounted at the New York Federal Bank decreased \$38,000,000, the Associated Banks increased their reserve with that institution \$28,000,000, and their surplus reserve rose \$27,900,000.

It is estimated that the next Liberty Loan offering will be in the vicinity of \$6,000,000,000. The Treasury requirements calling for fully that amount before the close of the fiscal year on June 30, Mr. McAdoo says that one object of issuing the \$6,000,000,000 in certificates is to delay the loan proper until times become more propitious for its distribution. Neither the form of the new loan nor the rate of interest to be paid has been decided upon. The redemption of the certificates of indebtedness will be the determining factor in making the decision.

Secretary McAdoo's recent appeal to the banks to reserve 1 per cent of their resources will result to a maximum of 10 per cent with a view to investing in certificates of indebtedness is meeting with a gratifying response. The most pleasing feature is the fact that the present issue is being more widely distributed than previous offerings. Country banks show a greater disposition to purchase than they have on former occasions.

The sale of war savings stamps has passed the \$50,000,000 mark, the National War Savings Committee at Washington announced. Daily receipts are ranging from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000. In December the sales amounted to \$16,235,451 and for January reached \$24,559,722. The sales for the present month, up to Feb. 12, amounted to \$15,790,170, making a total for the campaign to date of \$50,556,343. These figures indicate that the American people are purchasing war savings stamps at a much greater rate than they accumulated savings in the banks before the war. The deposits in savings banks in the past few years have increased at an average rate of about \$700,000 a business day, but a million a day is the highest rate ever reached by the savings banks.

The sale of the war savings stamps, although not yet as large as the needs of the war require, are now running at double the receipts of the Post Office Department and the customs before the war. They are in excess of the interest payments on railroad bonds and in excess of the average new capital expenditures for railroad development. So greatly has the war changed the national standards of finance that the present sales of the war savings stamps are equal to the entire cost of running the Government 10 years ago.

Were it not for the heavy government banking operations it is more than probable that money rates would now be working on a comfortable basis as the peak of the cotton borrowing movement seems definitely to have been passed, the mills by reason of the high price of cotton and urgent shipments of finished goods having gone somewhat lighter than usual.

Boston is always very strongly affected by this seasonal influence. Money conditions in the leading centers of the West show no material change in rates, while in some of the smaller interior sections of the country there is an ostensible loosening up of funds. In the Chicago territory there is a good volume of money being attracted by commercial paper offerings bringing 6 per cent interest. The returns obtained through the sale of live stock and farm products of various character have been fairly resourceful, and farming communities are in most instances well supplied with funds. This condition does not prevail in the corn belt sections, however, where money is in strong demand, owing to the increased cost of stock feeding, due to the inability of farmers to market corn, which is in a soft state, having failed to mature at the time of harvest.

In Boston money on call remains at 6 per cent. Were it not for the fact that collateral time money has been so difficult to obtain from the banks both national and savings, the aggregate call loan would be much lower than it actually is. Time money is 6 per cent. The commercial paper market is freer, with business being done occasionally at 5 1/2 per cent, though the ruling rate is 6 per cent.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rates at 6 per cent. Time money is not plentiful and is 6 per cent bid on all classes of collateral, both mixed and industrial. High-grade commercial paper is 5 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent for four months. Important financial interests in New York and Boston during last 24 hours have received very positive intimation that the efforts of the Government are to be lent in the direction of restoring railroad credit. There are strong grounds for the statement that the officials of the Government have accepted the viewpoint of financial experts who have been in consultation with the Administration that the primary thing needed to insure the success of the next Liberty Loan was a resuscitated railroad credit.

## DOMESTIC TRADE TAKES NEW START

Mild weather, over a wide area of the United States, has released much dammed-up traffic, reduced consumption of coal and likewise made for more cheerful sentiment, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the domestic business situation, which continues: Consequently the last week's reports reflect a perceptible quickening of trade in the larger lines, enlarged buying for future delivery, some improvements in distribution by retail dealers, considerably better operations in industry and incidentally prices for some essential foodstuffs seem easier.

However, the situation as to supplies of manufactured goods, especially textiles, fails to show particular improvement, and although buyers are willing enough to get down orders even at advancing prices, producers seem averse to taking on bookings that may later prove too burdensome. It is to be recognized, however, that the Government in competing with the ordinary merchant is more and more preempting machinery for its war needs, and as evidences of divers lines heretofore engaged on peace-time products being diverted to war work continue to crop out, naturally the priority demanded by the Government still further restricts supplies for civilian needs and also heightens apprehension of widespread shortages of goods.

## ALLIS-CHALMERS MAKES PROGRESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Allis-Chalmers Company's operations in the fourth quarter of 1917 resulted in the best showing of the year. The total sales billed increased \$1,929,894, or 30 per cent, over third quarter; and net profits increased \$268,553, or 29.2 per cent.

On the basis of quarterly reports, operations covering the last two years compare:

	1917	1916
Total sales billed	\$26,129,214	\$19,440,509
Net profits	4,019,489	3,165,029

## SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh fish arrivals at South Boston today were: Schooners Acushla 70,600 pounds, Matthew S. Greer 62,500, Somerville 57,600, A. Platt Andrew 93,000, and Reading 45,500. There were no arrivals at Gloucester today. Wholesale prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8@10.75, steak \$10.75@12.25, market \$8@9.25, and pollock \$9.75@14.50.

## NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City are: Actual—Surplus \$29,251,200, decrease \$60,450,080; aggregate reserve \$509,259,000; loans discounted, etc., \$4,215,449,000, increase \$6,143,900; cash in vaults of member banks \$109,649,000, increase \$2,538,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank \$485,165,000, decrease \$70,202,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies, \$16,651,000, decrease \$1,514,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies' depositors, \$7,443,000, decrease \$1,705,000; demand deposits \$3,603,346,000, decrease \$96,926,000; time deposits \$200,776,000; circulation \$34,154,000, decrease \$89,000.

## GOLD IMPORTS SHRINK

Net gold imports for the calendar year 1917 totalled \$181,542,000, compared with \$229,952,000 for 1916, and \$429,520,000 the year before. The gain in the country's stock of gold since Aug. 1, 1914, was \$1,050,785,000.

## ERIE RAILROAD'S NOTES BIG YIELD

Five Per Cent Secured Issue Due in About a Year Selling on Basis of 10.50

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Erie Railroad 5 per cent secured notes, due April 1, 1919, are selling at 94 1/4, to yield about 10.50 per cent. There are \$15,000,000 of these notes outstanding, brought out April 1, 1917, at 93 1/4, to yield slightly more than 5 1/2 per cent. The decline in price is a fair example of how difficult it has been for railroad corporations to float new issues in the present market.

For two years prior to the United States' entrance into the war Erie Railroad was doing exceptionally well. For 1915, after paying interest on its entire funded debt, net earnings amounted to \$6,016,220, and for 1916, after all charges, \$4,631,912 was carried to surplus. Operating income for 11 months of 1917 amounted to \$3,274,435, compared with \$14,460,239 for the similar period in 1916, a decrease of \$11,185,804.

Erie's 5 per cent notes are secured by a deposit with Bankers Trust Company of New York City as trustee of the following collateral:

	Par value
Erie R. Co. 1st cons. mtge. gen. lien 48, 1906	\$18,217,000
Erie R. Co. 2d cons. mtge. conv. 48, 1906	8,372,000
1913 series D. notes	200,000
Columbia & Erie R. Co. 5 1/2% notes	26,789,000
Total	53,578,000

In view of the equity in the market price of the bonds above the amount of notes outstanding, and the first consolidated mortgage general lien bonds are among the strongest issues of the company, being secured in part by a first mortgage, the notes may be classed as fairly well secured.

The proceeds of these notes were used in part to retire the outstanding balance of \$13,500,000 5 1/2 per cent notes due April 1 last, and in part, in anticipation of the sale of long-term bonds to reimburse the treasury for expenditures heretofore made for capital purposes and to place it in funds for further betterment work designed to increase revenue and reduce operating costs.

In consideration of the proposed Government bill for control of railroads with a guaranteed net income on a basis of net income for three years ending June 30, 1917, Erie should be able to pay off these notes on maturity. Should the War Finance Corporation bill become a law, there would be additional sources to which the company could look for further financing. Erie has not paid any dividends on its various classes of stock since 1907, but income amounting to approximately \$59,000,000 has been used for improving the physical property.

## LOCAL RESERVE BANK REPORT

The condensed statement of the financial condition at the close of business on Feb. 15, 1918, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates:	
In settlement fund	\$18,572,000.00
In bank	10,111,985.00
5% redemption fund	2,000,000.00
Gold with foreign agencies	3,675,000.00
Gold with fed. res. agt.	47,225,135.00
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.	5,989,885.50
U.S. discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper	61,184,691.66
Member bank collateral notes	4,618,000.00
Bank acceptances	14,922,210.65
U.S. bonds	629,750.00
One-year treasury notes	2,194,000.00
Due from other federal reserve banks, net	15,743,528.48
Federal res. notes on hand	2,639,995.00
National bank notes	40,500.00
Currency forwarded for redemption	472,600.00
Total resources	\$180,020,281.29
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in	\$6,006,450.00
Surplus	750,000.00
Government deposits	8,485,110.50
Due to member banks	81,119,954.40
Cashier's checks	40,370.37
Federal res. exchange drafts	54.95
Fed. res. notes outstanding	83,625,135.00
Other liabilities	669,106.97
Total liabilities	\$180,020,281.29

## REAL ESTATE

All the papers have gone to record in the sale of the four large five-story brick apartment houses at 309 to 315 Huntington Avenue, known as the Dagmar and the Warwick. They are assessed in the name of William H. Sumner on a valuation of \$130,000, and \$57,600 of the amount applies on the 14,399 square feet of land. Emma W. Bacher is the purchaser.

Alfred A. Johnson has bought the four-story brick apartment house at 95 Mountford Street, owned by Edna M. Pope. This property carries an assessment of \$13,500, and \$5400 of it applies on 4000 square feet of land. Jacob Berwin conveys to Thomas J. Burke the title to the five-story brick mercantile house at 3 India Square, assessed on a valuation of \$21,300, including \$18,300 on the 1394 square feet of land.

## SALES IN THE NEWTONS

The modern dwelling property at 24 Garden Road, Newton, has been sold for Evelyn D. Smith to George R. Grant, through the office of Edmunds & Byfield. There is a land area of 11,000 square feet and the total assessment amounts to \$12,000. The purchase was for a home.

An important sale in Newton Center is that of the David S. Farnham estate at 1247 to 1273 Center Street, also 833 to 841 Beacon Street, and 1 to 4 Beacon Place, opposite the Newton Center. This property consists of a large block of five stores on the ground floor, with living apartments

on the upper floors; also three two-family houses; one four-family house, and a public stable, together with 44,849 square feet of land with these buildings; also a lot of land fronting on Beacon Street. The entire assessed valuation is \$35,900 of which \$20,400 applies on the land. Burton S. Gray, trustee for the estate, conveyed title to P. H. Conley, the new owner.

Another sale made in Newton Center involves property located on Moreland Avenue, owned by O. B. Hall et al., trustees of the C. C. Walworth estate. The frame dwelling and lot of land at 15 Moreland Avenue, valued by the assessors at \$5300, has been purchased by R. M. McLellan. The same grantors have sold to R. B. Vachon, the double house at 19-21 Moreland Avenue together with 5545 square feet of land, assessed on \$4200, Alvord Bros. were the brokers in these sales.

The sale has been reported of property at 53 Lombard Street, Newton, to W. P. Mulcahy. There is a modern stucco and frame residence with 14,050 square feet of land, all assessed for \$15,500. Leon Rubenstein was the grantor. In connection with this transaction, Mr. Rubenstein transfers title to Mr. Mulcahy as part payment, the two-family frame dwelling at 70 Eddy Street, Newton, together with 4300 square feet of land, valued at \$7500.

M. E. Prouty has purchased the residence at 135 Algonquin Road, Newton Center, in the Waban Hill district. E. F. Timmins Trustee was the grantor. The house with 6000 square feet of land is not yet assessed but valued at \$8500. John T. Barnes & Sons, Inc., were the brokers in these sales.

## BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

A large parcel of land in Brighton, owned by the Edward A. Pierce estate, and consisting of 61,780 square feet of land on Washington Street, valued at \$6800, has been sold with several frame houses, sheds and stable. Total assessment is \$8700. Mary I. Graninger et al. are the purchasers.

## LARGE WRENTHAM FARM SOLD

Final papers have gone to record at the Norfolk Registry of Deeds for the transfer of a large farm containing 288 acres, large mansion house containing 22 rooms, large stable and buildings, located at Wrentham, Mass., valued at \$20,000, from John C. Stevens, to Napoleon Deschamps of Woonsocket, R. I. S. W. Keene & Son, Roxbury, were the brokers.

## DIVIDENDS

The Philadelphia Electric Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 15 as registered Feb. 21.

The Boston & Albany Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 30 to stock of record Feb. 28.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

The Cudahy Packing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 5.

The American Power & Light Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 19.

The Federal Mining & Smelting Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 25.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 26 to holders of record Feb. 23.

The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas-Pacific Railroad Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

The Northern Texas Electric Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, both payable March 1 to stock of record at the close of business Feb. 19.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor Feb. 16

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—E. Holland of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Essex. Chicago—S. H. Hamburger and W. S. Masner of Mandel Bros.; Buckminster. Indianapolis—T. E. Welch of Eddyman & Wolf; U. S. Memphis—W. H. Derrick of John Gerber Co.; Essex. Montgomery, Ala.—E. T. Nafel of Nafel Nicolvi Shoe Co.; U. S. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 115 Lincoln St. Portsmouth, Ohio—M. Lehman of Lehman & Bros.; Essex. Rochester, N. Y.—C. L. Hahn; Avery. Sacramento—E. T. Reedy of Weinstein; U. S. San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex. San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales of Gonzales Martinez & Co.; Tour. Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S. Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer of Meyer & Elkum; Avery.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

CHICAGO BOARD					
Reported by	C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.	Open	High	Low	Close
March	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.26	1.26 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/2
July	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2
Sept.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Nov.	1.24 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.24 1/2
Dec.	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Jan.	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Feb.	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
Mar.	1.22 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.22 1/2
Apr.	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
May	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2
June	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
July	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2
Aug.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Sept.	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2
Oct.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Nov.	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2
Dec.	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Jan.	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2
Feb.	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Mar.	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2
Apr.	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
May	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
June	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
July	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2
Aug.	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Sept.	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
Oct.	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Nov.	1.12 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.12 1/2
Dec.	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Jan.	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2
Feb.	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Mar.	1.10 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.10 1/2
Apr.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
May	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2
June	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
July	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Aug.	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Sept.	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Oct.	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Nov.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2
Dec.	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
Jan.	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2
Feb.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Mar.	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Apr.	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
May	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2
June	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
July	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Sept.	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2
Oct.	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Nov.	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Dec.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jan.	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Feb.	.99	.99	.99	.99	.99
Mar.	.98 1/2	.98 1/2	.98 1/2	.98 1/2	.98 1/2
Apr.	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98
May	.97 1/2	.97 1/2	.97 1/2	.97 1/2	.97 1/2
June	.97	.97	.97	.97	.97
July	.96 1/2	.96 1/2	.96 1/2	.96 1/2	.96 1/2
Aug.	.96	.96	.96	.96	.96
Sept.	.95 1/2	.95 1/2	.95 1/2	.95 1/2	.95 1/2
Oct.	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Nov.	.94 1/2	.94 1/2	.94 1/2	.94 1/2	.94 1/2
Dec.	.94	.94	.94	.94	.94
Jan.	.93 1/2	.93 1/2	.93 1/2	.93 1/2	.93 1/2
Feb.	.93	.93	.93	.93	.93
Mar.	.92 1/2	.92 1/2	.92 1/2	.92 1/2	.92 1/2
Apr.	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
May	.91 1/2	.91 1/2	.91 1/2	.91 1/2	.91 1/2
June	.91	.91	.91	.91	.91
July	.90 1/2	.90 1/2	.90 1/2	.90 1/2	.90 1/2
Aug.	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90
Sept.	.89 1/2	.89 1/2	.89 1/2	.89 1/2	.89 1/2
Oct.	.89	.89	.89	.89	.89
Nov.	.88 1/2	.88 1/2	.88 1/2	.88 1/2	.88 1/2
Dec.	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88
Jan.	.87 1/2	.87 1/2	.87 1/2	.87 1/2	.87 1/2
Feb.	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87
Mar.	.86 1/2	.86 1/2	.86 1/2	.86 1/2	.86 1/2
Apr.	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86
May	.85 1/2	.85 1/2	.85 1/2	.85 1/2	.85 1/2
June	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
July	.84 1/2	.84 1/2	.84 1/2	.84 1/2	.84 1/2
Aug.	.84	.84	.84	.84	.84
Sept.	.83 1/2	.83 1/2	.83 1/2	.83 1/2	.83 1/2
Oct.	.83	.83	.83	.83	.83
Nov.	.82 1/2	.82 1/2	.82 1/2	.82 1/2	.82 1/2
Dec.	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82
Jan.	.81 1/2	.81 1/2	.81 1/2	.81 1/2	.81 1/2
Feb.	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81
Mar.	.80 1/2	.80 1/2	.80 1/2	.80 1/2	.80 1/2
Apr.	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
May	.79 1/2	.79 1/2	.79 1/2	.79 1/2	.79 1/2
June	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79
July	.78 1/2	.78 1/2	.78 1/2	.78 1/2	.78 1/2
Aug.	.78	.78	.78	.78	.78
Sept.	.77 1/2	.77 1/2	.77 1/2	.77 1/2	.77 1/2
Oct.	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77
Nov.	.76 1/2	.76 1/2	.76 1/2	.76 1/2	.76 1/2
Dec.	.76	.76	.76	.76	.76
Jan.	.75 1/2	.75 1/2	.75 1/2	.75 1/2	.75 1/2
Feb.	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
Mar.	.74 1/2	.74 1/2	.74 1/2	.74 1/2	.74 1/2
Apr.	.74	.74	.74	.74	.74
May	.73 1/2	.73 1/2	.73 1/2	.73 1/2	.73 1/2
June	.73	.73	.73	.73	.73
July	.72 1/2	.72 1/2	.72 1/2	.72 1/2	.72 1/2
Aug.	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72
Sept.	.71 1/2	.71 1/2	.71 1/2	.71 1/2	.71 1/2
Oct.	.71	.71	.71	.71	.71
Nov.	.70 1/2	.70 1/2	.70 1/2	.70 1/2	.70 1/2
Dec.	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
Jan.	.69 1/2	.69 1/2	.69 1/2	.69 1/2	.69 1/2
Feb.	.69	.69	.69	.69	.69
Mar.	.68 1/2	.68 1/2	.68 1/2	.68 1/2	.68 1/2
Apr.	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68
May	.67 1/2	.67 1/2	.67 1/2	.67 1/2	.67 1/2
June	.67	.67	.67	.67	.67
July	.66 1/2	.66 1/2	.66 1/2	.66 1/2	.66 1/2
Aug.	.66	.66	.66	.66	.66
Sept.	.65 1/2	.65 1/2	.65 1/2	.65 1/2	.65 1/2
Oct.	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Nov.	.64 1/2	.64 1/2	.64 1/2	.64 1/2	.64 1/2
Dec.	.64	.64	.64	.64	.64
Jan.	.63 1/2	.63 1/2	.63 1/2	.63 1/2	.63 1/2
Feb.	.63	.63	.63	.63	.63
Mar.	.62 1/2	.62 1/2	.62 1/2	.62 1/2	.62 1/2
Apr.	.62	.62	.62	.62	.62
May	.61 1/2	.61 1/2	.61 1/2	.61 1/2	.61 1/2
June	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61
July	.60 1/2	.60 1/2	.60 1/2	.60 1/2	.60 1/2
Aug.	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Sept.	.59 1/2	.59 1/2	.59 1/2	.59 1/2	.59 1/2
Oct.	.59	.59	.59	.59	.59
Nov.	.58 1/2	.58 1/2	.58 1/2	.58 1/2	.58 1/2
Dec.	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58
Jan.	.57 1/2	.57 1/2	.57 1/2	.57 1/2	.57 1/2
Feb.	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57
Mar.	.56 1/2	.56 1/2	.56 1/2	.56 1/2	.56 1/2
Apr.	.56	.56	.56	.56	.56
May	.55 1/2	.55 1/2	.55 1/2	.55 1/2	.55 1/2
June	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55
July	.54 1/2	.54 1/2	.54 1/2	.54 1/2	.54 1/2
Aug.	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54
Sept.	.53 1/2	.53 1/2	.53 1/2	.53 1/2	.53 1/2
Oct.	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53
Nov.	.52 1/2	.52 1/2	.52 1/2	.52 1/2	.52 1/2
Dec.	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52
Jan.	.51 1/2	.51 1/2	.51 1/2	.51 1/2	.51 1/2
Feb.	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51
Mar.	.50 1/2	.50 1/2	.50 1/2	.50 1/2	.50 1/2
Apr.	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
May	.49 1/2	.49 1/2	.49 1/2	.49 1/2	.49 1/2
June	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49
July	.48 1/2	.48 1/2	.48 1/2	.48 1/2	.48 1/2
Aug.	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48
Sept.	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2
Oct.	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47
Nov.	.46 1/2	.46 1/2	.46 1/2	.46 1/2	.46 1/2
Dec.	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46
Jan.	.45 1/2	.45 1/2	.45 1/2	.45 1/2	.45 1/2
Feb.	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Mar.	.44 1/2	.44 1/2	.44 1/2	.44 1/2	.44 1/2
Apr.	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44
May	.43 1/2	.43 1/2	.43 1/2	.43 1/2	.43 1/2
June	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43
July	.42 1/2	.42 1/2	.42 1/2	.42 1/2	.42 1/2
Aug.	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42
Sept.	.41 1/2	.41 1/2	.41 1/2	.41 1/2	.41 1/2
Oct.	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41
Nov.	.40 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2
Dec.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Jan.	.39 1/2	.39 1/2	.39 1/2	.39 1/2	.39 1/2
Feb.	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39
Mar.	.38 1/2	.38 1/2	.38 1/2	.38 1/2	.38 1/2
Apr.	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38
May	.37 1/2	.37 1/2	.37 1/2	.37 1/2	.37 1/2
June	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37
July	.36 1/2	.36 1/2	.36 1/2	.36 1/2	.36 1/2
Aug.	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36
Sept.	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2
Oct.	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
Nov.	.34 1/2	.34 1/2	.34 1/2	.34 1/2	.34 1/2
Dec.	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34
Jan.	.33 1/2	.33 1/2	.33 1/2	.33 1/2	.33 1/2
Feb.	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33
Mar.	.32 1/2	.32 1/2	.32 1/2	.32 1/2	.32 1/2
Apr.	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32
May	.31 1/2	.31 1/2	.31 1/2	.31 1/2	.31 1/2
June	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31
July	.30 1/2	.30 1/2	.30 1/2	.30 1/2	.30 1/2
Aug.	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Sept.	.29 1/2	.29 1/2	.29 1/2	.29 1/2	.29 1/2
Oct.	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29
Nov.	.28 1/2	.28 1/2	.28 1/2	.28 1/2	.28 1/2
Dec.	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
Jan.	.27 1/2	.27 1/2	.27 1/2	.27 1/2	.27 1/2
Feb.	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27
Mar.	.26 1/2	.26 1/2	.26 1/2	.26 1/2	.26 1/2
Apr.	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26
May	.25 1/2	.25 1/2	.25 1/2	.25 1/2	.25 1/2
June	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
July	.24 1/2	.24 1/2	.24 1/2	.24 1/2	.24 1/2
Aug.	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24
Sept.	.23 1/2	.23 1/2	.23 1/2	.23 1/2	.23 1/2
Oct.	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23
Nov.	.22 1/2	.22 1/2	.22 1/2	.22 1/2	.22 1/2
Dec.	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Jan.	.21 1/2	.21 1/2	.21 1/2	.21 1/2	.21 1/2
Feb.	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21
Mar.	.20 1/2	.20 1/2	.20 1/2	.20 1/2	.20 1/2
Apr.	.20	.20	.20		



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## TITLE TOURNAMENTS WILL BE RESUMED

Action Is Decided Upon by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at Its Annual Meeting Friday Night

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Followers of lawn tennis in the United States are today expressing much satisfaction over the action taken by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at its annual meeting in this city Friday night when it voted to resume championship tournaments this year and turn the proceeds over to the War Department's commission on training camp activities. The vote was almost unanimous.

There was a three hours' discussion regarding the restoration of the championships. The endorsement of Secretary Baker and other government officials, together with the votes of clubs represented by proxies, proved the deciding factors, the final vote being 155 to 57.

After it had been decided to hold the 1918 title tournaments they were awarded as follows:

Men's singles, West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y.; men's doubles, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston; women's singles, doubles, mixed doubles and girls' championships, Philadelphia Country Club, Philadelphia; clay court singles and doubles, Western Lawn Tennis Association, to be played at Chicago and the National Junior championships to the West Side Club at Forest Hills, N. Y.

The National indoor championships for 1919, junior, boys', men's and women's, went to the seventh regiment, New York City.

Officers were elected for the current year and the regular slate was voted in. Maj. G. T. Adey, the president last year, was re-elected despite the fact that he is in the United States Army. J. S. Myrick of the West Side Tennis Club was named vice-president and he will be the acting president during the absence of Major Adey. The list of officers follows:

President, Maj. G. T. Adey, New York; vice-president, J. S. Myrick, New York; secretary, E. F. Torrey, Clinton, N. Y.; treasurer, G. W. Whitman, Boston; sectional delegates to serve until 1920, New England, Edwin Sheafe, Boston; to serve until 1919, Middle Atlantic, A. Y. Leach Jr., Washington, D. C.; tri-State, H. W. Hattenhoff, Cincinnati; Southern, T. C. Burton, Minneapolis; Southwestern, A. B. Adey, Dallas, Tex.; California, Dr. Sumner Hardy, San Francisco. Delegates-at-large to serve until 1920, C. L. Childs, Pittsburgh; C. C. Jones, St. Louis; and Paul Sheldon, Hartford, Conn.

## MISSOURI AGAIN AN EASY WINNER

Secures Its Ninth Straight Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Victory

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Missouri	9	0	1.000
Kansas	5	3	.625
Kansas State	4	4	.500
Washington	2	6	.250
Nebraska	1	3	.250
Iowa State College	1	4	.200
Brake	0	6	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—University of Missouri strengthened its claim to the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship Friday evening when it defeated the Iowa State College five by the score of 26 to 11. The first half was hard fought and with Capt. Howard Aldrich on the sidelines, the Cardinal and Gold held Missouri to the score of 12 to 4.

Coach Walter sent in two substitutes in the first half as both Aldrich and R. M. Brotherton have been out of the lineup for the past week. Aldrich was rushed in during the latter part of the game and added to his team mates' score by caging a field goal and making good his only chance from the foul line.

The Iowa State guards could not stop J. C. Ruby at right forward for the winners, and he registered five field goals from the floor and led the work in the offense. Capt. M. M. Campbell was the next high man for Missouri, making two field goals. Missouri easily outplayed their opponents in working the ball down the floor, but they failed time after time in taking the ball by the Iowa State guards under the basket.

The first half was fast, with Ruby the only man able to shoot with any consistency. Referee E. C. Quigley called 27 fouls during the two periods, over half of the number being listed as technical. Shirk and Wackher alternated in throwing from the foul line for Missouri and they managed to make eight of their 20 chances good. The summary:

MISSOURI		IOWA STATE	
Shirk, I. F.	.....	Hahn, Wood	.....
Ruby, J. C.	.....	Harper, Levon	.....
Campbell, M. M.	.....	C. C. Linnan	.....
Shuster, I. G.	.....	F. Boyd, Crouse	.....
Wackher, E. C.	.....	I. Abbott, Aldrich	.....

Score—University of Missouri 26, Iowa 11. Goals from field—Ruby 5, Campbell 2, Shuster, Wackher 2 for Missouri; Harper 2, Boyd, Aldrich for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Shirk 4, Wackher 2 for Missouri; Boyd 2, Aldrich for Iowa State. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time—20-minute halves.

MISS MORRISON WINS FINALS

DELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla.—Miss Helen Morrison of Pittsburgh won the finals in the women's annual February golf tournament Friday when she defeated Mrs. F. G. Jones of Memphis by 4 and 2 to play. In the second 16 Miss E. Alvord of Harbor Oaks won from Mrs. Heilla of Walton, 7 and 6.

## PITTSBURGH IS THE FAVORITE

Picked to Defeat Arena Hockey Club in Second of National Hockey League Contests

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	3	1	.750
Charlestown Navy Yard	1	3	.250
Arena Hockey Club	2	3	.400
Wanderers Hockey Club	1	3	.250

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Athletic Association hockey seven is picked to win the second game of its two-game series from the Arena Hockey Club seven of Boston here this evening in the National Hockey League championship series following its 2-to-0 victory over that team in their first game Friday evening.

Friday's game was a hard-fought one and it was not until the second half of the game that Pittsburgh was able to break through the Arena defense for a score. There was about five minutes in this half when the Arena seven did not seem to keep up to its best playing and it was during this time that the local players slipped their two goals through for the victory. Outside of that time the playing was very even.

The work of Drury at rover for Pittsburgh and Synnot at rover and Storey at goal for Arena stood out prominently. The two rovers played remarkably fast hockey, and there was little to choose between them. Storey stopped many hard shots. The summary:

PITTSBURGH		ARENA	
McCormick, L. W.	.....	Vanamaker, L. J.	.....
McCormick, C. J.	.....	McCormick, C. J.	.....
Drury, R. F.	.....	Synnot, R. F.	.....
McCormick, R. W.	.....	L. Rice	.....
Nagle, C. P.	.....	Martin	.....
Madden, P. J.	.....	Nowell	.....
Fuller, G. J.	.....	Storey	.....

Score—Pittsburgh Athletic Association 2, Arena Hockey Club 0. Goals—J. McCormick, Nagle, for Pittsburgh. Referee—Bonney and Doody. Time—25-minute halves.

## NEBRASKA WINS FROM KANSAS

Springs Big Surprise in the Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Championship Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—With but 40 seconds of playing time left, Capt. W. C. Jackson of the University of Nebraska, scored a free throw and his team won from the University of Kansas 24 to 23, Friday night. It was Nebraska's first Missouri Valley Conference basketball game on the home floor and was a decided upset for the Kansas team, which has had a much better record thus far this year.

Nebraska scored first with a free throw and then Kansas ran up seven points with long and accurate shots. Nebraska's five-man defense then held and with the forwards working their way well into scoring territory, the first half was brought to a close with the score 15 to 8 in favor of Nebraska. Kansas rushed the playing in the second period tying the score in the last three minutes, then the free throw gave the victory to the local team. The small Nebraska floor hampered the Kansans decidedly and this may account for the defeat, nevertheless Nebraska played an excellent game, providing a more exciting contest than the spectators had expected. The summary:

NEBRASKA		KANSAS	
Jackson, W. C.	.....	Uhrlich, Schellenberg	.....
Gerhart, Hubka, C. J.	.....	Mathews	.....
Thomas, R. G.	.....	L. F. Bunn	.....
Eldridge, Spears, I. G.	.....	Fearling, Miller	.....

Score—University of Nebraska 24, University of Kansas 23. Goals from field—Jackson 4, Schellenberg 3, Thomas 2, Hubka, Spears for Nebraska; Bunn 4, Uhrlich 2, Miller, Fearling, Mathews, Lasslett for Kansas. Goals from fouls—Jackson 2 for Nebraska; Uhrlich 3 for Kansas. Referee—Miller, Missouri. Empire—Schultz, Michigan. Time—20-minute halves.

## ARMY ATHLETES ARE READY FOR BIG MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Members of the seventy-sixth division athletic team which is to compete in the army-navy indoor athletic meet in Boston this evening, left here at noon today in charge of Lieut. R. C. Deming, athletic director, and Capt. R. F. Nelligan.

There has been a bigger demand for tickets here than the supply could fill and Lieutenant Deming telephoned to Boston Friday for 5000 additional tickets, but all he could obtain was 1000.

## AGRICULTURAL FIVE DEFEATS AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass.—In the first basketball game ever played between the two colleges, the Massachusetts Agricultural College defeated Amherst College, 22 to 12, Friday night. The players on the State College team were much better drilled, and in the early minutes of the second half secured a lead which the Purple could not overcome.

## DANIELS' TEAM WINS MATCH

In round-robin curling matches for the Herbert Jacques cup at the Boston Curling Club Friday, Skip Daniels' team won from Skip Wilder's team, 16 to 11, in 14 ends, and Skip John McGaw's team defeated Skip Wilson's quartet, 21 to 7, in 14 ends.

## ARMY-NAVY MEET IN EAST ARMORY

Soldiers From the Seventy-Sixth Division, National Army, and Sailors From the First Naval District Compete in Boston

Some splendid competition is sure to take place this evening at the East Armory, Boston, when the soldiers of the seventy-sixth division of the United States Army meet the sailors of the first naval district in their big indoor athletic meet. Several classes of competition are to furnish entertainment for the spectators with one or two feature events.

Leading United States Army and Navy officers stationed in this vicinity are expected to attend the meet and cheer their respective representatives on to victory in the various events which are devoted to the army and navy athletes. Among those who have accepted invitations from Capt. J. O'Hare, manager of the meet, are Maj. Gen. H. F. Hodges, commander of the seventy-sixth division; Brig.-Gen. William Weigel and Brig.-Gen. J. A. Johnson of the army, and Rear Admiral S. S. Wood and Capt. W. R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard of the navy.

Much interest is being taken in the relay race between the seventy-sixth division team and the first naval district quartet. These two teams met in a three-cornered race with Camp Dix as the other competitor at the Boston Athletic Association indoor meet Feb. 2 and the sailors won in a great contest with Camp Devens second. This race was run over a distance of 1500 yards, but tonight's race will be over a distance of only 1408 yards.

Whether the same men will run this evening as ran at the B. A. A. games cannot be foretold, as the official announcement will not be given until a few minutes before the event is started. In the B. A. A. meet the sailors were Laurice Tyler, Thomas Duffy, T. F. Burke and T. J. Halpin, running in that order. The soldiers were Lieut. E. A. Teschner, Lieut. Fred Burns, Lieut. J. J. Donnelly and the Tigers to participate in a dual relay. It was originally planned to have a Harvard-Yale R. O. T. C. relay race, but owing to a misunderstanding Yale could not send a team. In place of this race it is now planned to hold a three-cornered one between Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Massachusetts Agricultural College.

## PRINCETON EASILY BEATS CITY COLLEGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Princeton varsity swimmers easily defeated the City College aquatic team in a dual meet held in the C. C. N. Y. pool Friday night, 43 to 10. City College won only one first place, and that came in the 220-yard swim, in which Twitchell of Princeton was the only visitor entered. He proved hardly up to the speed and strength exhibited by Lehman, the local contestant.

Johnson of Princeton was a double winner, taking the 50 and 100-yard swim without great opposition. In the short swim Johnson got away in the lead and held the advantage throughout. Harris of Princeton and Baehr of City College fought it out for second, and it was only by inches that Harris got the decision. The same order prevailed in the 100-yard swim, and again Baehr was barely nosed out for second by Harris.

In the relay C. C. N. Y. was started in front by Lehman, and Schernberg held the lead during his relay, but Harris for Princeton overhauled the visitors took the race without trouble. The summaries:

50-Yard Swim—Won by Johnson, Princeton, 55.9 points; Baehr, Princeton, second, 56.1 points; Peppy, C. C. N. Y., third, 57.1 points.	
100-Yard Swim—Won by Johnson, Princeton, 1:07.1 points; Baehr, Princeton, second, 1:07.4 points; Peppy, C. C. N. Y., third, 1:08.1 points.	
220-Yard Swim—Won by Twitchell, Princeton, 2:48.8 points; Jacobstadt, C. C. N. Y., third, 2:51.5 points.	
300-Foot Relay—Won by Princeton (Brandt, Twitchell, Harris, Johnson); C. C. N. Y., second (Lehman, Schernberg, Hodges, Shreiber). Time—2m. 41.5s.	

PLAN HUB HIKE  
The fifth annual 25-mile Washington's Birthday "Hike Around the Hub" will be conducted this year as usual, on Friday, Feb. 22, under the direction of the B. Y. M. C. Union. Physical Director O. L. Hebbert has the preliminaries well in hand. An announcement will be made in a few days concerning the route and other details. Entry blanks will be ready the first of next week.

## FAIRBANKS WINS TITLE

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Walter Fairbanks of the Denver Country Club won the golf championship of South Florida Friday in one of the hardest matches of his long career, defeating C. C. Heintzman, Hamblin, 1 up in 37 holes.

## DUAL SWIMMING MEET

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Wesleyan University swimming team will meet the Springfield Training School aquatic stars in the local pool today in their annual competition.

## PENN WINS FROM COLUMBIA FIVE

Red and Blue Maintains Its Hold on First Place in Intercollegiate Basketball Standing

STANDING OF THE COLLEGES			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pennsylvania	5	0	1.000
Cornell	3	1	.750
Princeton	2	2	.500
Columbia	2	3	.400
Yale	2	3	.400
Dartmouth	0	5	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—University of Pennsylvania maintains its clean slate in the intercollegiate basketball standing today as the result of defeating Columbia in the Morningside Heights gymnasium Friday night. The score was 29 to 24. The Blue and White players rallied strongly in the second half, but field goals in the closing minutes by Peck and Davis enabled the Red and Blue five to win. G. E. Sweeney, the Pennsylvania left forward, was the star of the visitors, and it was his keen eye in shooting baskets from the foul line that gave his team many of its points.

A total of 17 fouls were called against Columbia, and of this number 13 were sent into the basket by Sweeney. Latour failed to do so well for Columbia, being able to cage only eight out of 14 chances. Each team shot eight field goals.

Farer, the left forward, was the outstanding star for Columbia, being all over the floor, and shooting five of the eight field goals. Latour also aided with two others. Martin, the Pennsylvania captain, also played well, and with Peck, guarded the Penn basket closely.

At the end of the first period the Quakers led by 16 to 7. In the second half, Columbia succeeded in pulling up to within two points of Pennsylvania, but then Peck and Davis came to the aid of the visitors with timely goals. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA		COLUMBIA	
Sweeney, I. F.	.....	Weinstein, Kind	.....
Stannard, Ramon, R. F.	.....	Latour	.....
Davis, C. J.	.....	Alexander, Aebli	.....
Martin, Mitchell, I. G.	.....	Newman	.....
Peck, R. G.	.....	L. F. Farer	.....

Score—University of Pennsylvania 29, Columbia University 24. Goals from field—Peck 3, Davis 2, Martin 2, Sweeney, for Pennsylvania; Farer 5, Latour 2, Alexander, for Columbia. Goals from fouls—Sweeney 13, for Pennsylvania; Latour 8, for Columbia. Referee—J. H. Deering. Empire—Edward Thorpe. Time—20-minute halves.

## PLANS COMPLETE FOR MIAMI RACES

Fourth Annual Regatta Will Take Place on Alton Beach Course Feb. 27 and 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MIAMI, Fla.—All preparation for the fourth annual regatta on the Alton Beach race course, Feb. 27 and 28, including the appointment of committees, compiling of the program and all other preliminary steps leading to making the big series of races the most successful ever held in this city have been made.

C. G. Fisher will again be chairman of the regatta committee. Rex Wadman of New York and Miami will be the official starter. A. C. Newby has been appointed timer. Judges for the races are Ralph Worthington, G. H. Curtiss, J. H. Hanan, E. C. McGraw, H. Eastwood, J. H. Snowden, C. W. Lee, G. W. Moore, W. J. Matheson and A. C. James.

One of the chief features of this year's regatta will be the patriotic nature of the entire affair. No cups which would take a large portion of the proceeds will be awarded; but instead thereof silk flags, bearing the proper inscriptions will be given as prizes.

The Miami regattas have won the reputation of being the great annual race event in southern waters, and in which the best and fastest boats of their class participate.

The course is considered one of the best in the world, every part of it being within view from a grandstand located in the center of the east side of the course. There will also be aquaplane races. It is expected, also, that there will be airplane races each day between the military and navy machines from the two schools located here.

## PLAY FINALS IN SQUASH TOURNAMENT

In the final round of the patriotic tournament of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association this afternoon on the courts of the Harvard Club, Boston, C. C. Peabody will meet H. V. Greenough.

Peabody defeated Dr. F. S. Kellogg of the Harvard Club in the semi-finals, Friday afternoon, and Greenough won from Matthew Bartlett of the Tennis and Racquet Club in straight games. The summary of the round is as follows:

SEMI-FINAL ROUND  
C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, defeated Dr. F. S. Kellogg, Harvard Club, 15-4, 16-18, 15-9, 15-3.  
H. V. Greenough, Harvard Club, defeated Matthew Bartlett, Tennis and Racquet Club, 15-11, 15-10, 17-16.

## RIFLE TEAMS IN DUAL SHOOT

Harvard will compete via telegraph with Dartmouth in a rifle meet on Feb. 27 and 28. Arrangements were completed Friday between the varsity rifle team at Cambridge and the Dartmouth rifle club for the dual match, with the results being sent between Boston and Hanover by wire. The Harvard gunners will shoot from the Bay State range.

## BASEBALL LEAGUES REACH AGREEMENT

Organized Clubs Effect a Settlement With Federals at National League Headquarters—Suit to Be Withdrawn

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The settlement between the Brooklyn, Newark and Pittsburgh clubs of the Federal League and organized baseball was effected at a meeting between officials and attorneys held at National League headquarters in this city, Friday.

When peace was declared between the major leagues and the Federals late in 1914, organized baseball agreed to reimburse the three clubs named for their losses in payments for the rental of their parks in Newark, Brooklyn and Pittsburgh.

No mention was made in the statements after the meeting concerning the suit of the Baltimore Federal League Club, which has held up the negotiations since 1915. It is understood, however, that counsel for the Brooklyn, Newark and Pittsburgh clubs have given assurances that the Baltimore suit will be withdrawn. It was an important deal affecting the New York and Detroit American League clubs were current here Friday following a lengthy conference between Miller Huggins, the new New York manager, and F. J. Navin, president of the Detroit club. It was generally believed that the deal involves the transfer of T. R. Cobb to the New York club.

"I hope to land two outfielders before we leave for the South," Huggins said after the conference. "One of them is Clarence Walker, for the last two years with Boston. As to the other man, I can't give his name at this time. If we put through anything it will not be for a week at least. Nothing will be done until I return from Cincinnati next week."

It is understood that J. J. Ruppert, president of the New York club, would be willing to pay a price never heretofore spent for a ball player to bring Cobb to New York.

## TECH SWIMMERS TO MEET AMHERST MEN

Amherst College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology will meet this evening in the pool of the Boston Y. M. C. A., in a dual swimming meet. It will be the last of the year for Tech in Boston. There is one scheduled for Feb. 23, with Weyman University, at Middletown, and arrangements are in progress for taking up the omitted races with Yale University at New Haven. These were postponed from Feb. 5, on account of a shortage of ice in Connecticut. March 27 is the tentative date for this meet, but the question is at present undecided.

The events for this evening are to be 100 yards, in which Capt. Max Untersee is expected to star; 50 yards, with Untersee and Young as entries; the dive with Shaw and Walker representing the institute; plunge with Wales and Winn; and the relay and the 220-yard race. Tech entries for the 220 are Green and Bolan who have shown up well during the year, but here it is expected that they will be given a close contest by Captain Vermilla of Amherst. In the relay, Trowbridge, Young, Shaw and Untersee will be the M. I. T. men.

## MINOR LEAGUES WILL FOLLOW THE MAJORS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Club owners of the American Association undoubtedly will follow the example of the major leagues in increasing the prices of admission, according to President T. J. Hickey. The question will be decided at the schedule meeting to be held in Milwaukee Feb. 28.

"It will be necessary to take some action to avoid handling pennies in meetings the government war tax," Mr. Hickey said. "It will be impossible to serve the public in making odd-penny change. I think the majority of the club owners will vote in favor of increasing the prices."

## BELMONT CLUB TO REBUILD

At a special meeting of the Belmont Spring Country Club held in Boston Friday evening it was voted to rebuild the clubhouse for use this summer. It is not intended to erect a permanent structure at this time; but the present locker house will be used as the foundation of a temporary building. It was also voted to exempt from dues all members who are in the United States Army or Navy.

## WESLEYAN VS. UNION

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Union College and Wesleyan University will meet here today in the first of their two home-and-home basketball contests of 1918.



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## CORNELL HOLDS SECOND PLACE

Red and White Defeats Yale and Forces Latter to Fifth Position in Basketball Standing

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Cornell University is today holding second place in the intercollegiate basketball league championship standing following its victory over the Yale varsity here Friday evening by a score of 21 to 16. This gives Cornell three victories and only one defeat. Yale was pushed down to a tie for fourth place in the standing with two victories and three defeats.

The game was even closer than the score indicates. The lead alternated back and forth between the two fives until well into the second half, when the Ithacans took it and held it to the end.

L. H. Tripp and C. J. Stewart, the two Cornell forwards, showed some fine basket throwing, each scoring three from the field. Acting Captain W. M. Kendall at right guard, also played brilliantly, and threw three field goals in addition to giving a splendid exhibition of defensive play.

Capt. C. G. Stradella and Dr. Forest Van Slyck were the stars of the Yale team, these two players making 12 of the 16 points scored by their side. The summary:

CORNELL		YALE	
Tripp, L. F.	.....	Dann	.....
Stewart, I. F.	.....	Stradella, R. G.	.....
Karr, C.	.....	Van Slyck, 2	.....
Kendall, R. G.	.....	Shedd, Augur, for Yale	.....
Allen, Minasian, I. G.	.....	Van Slyck 4, for Yale	.....

Score—Cornell University 21, Yale University 16. Goals from field—Tripp 3, Stewart 3, Kendall 3, Minasian for Cornell; Stradella 2, Van Slyck 2, Shedd, Augur, for Yale. Goals from fouls—Stewart, for Cornell; Van Slyck 4, for Yale. Referee—T. J. Thorpe. Empire—Mr. Yates. Time—20-minute halves.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The return of Capt. J. L. Martin to the University of Pennsylvania varsity basketball team has greatly improved that college's chances of winning the intercollegiate title this winter. He played against Cornell and was an important factor in that victory.

It will certainly be for the best interests of major-league baseball to have the two leagues insist on no more cash sales of baseball players being made between clubs of the two organizations as proposed at the National League schedule meeting this week.

Harvard varsity football and baseball will be well represented at the Harvard Radio School during the second term with T. H. Enwright, E. L. Casey and W. J. Murray enrolling there. At the end of their courses they will be commissioned as ensigns in the United States Navy.

Tonight will find the Harvard and Yale freshman athletes meeting in the third competition of their academic year. Harvard now has two victories to its credit and expects to make it three by winning tonight's hockey match. The Crimson won the cross-country race and the indoor relay, while the Elis took the football game at Soldiers Field.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## MME. EASTON AND HER OPERA ROLES

Soprano's Record in Comedy and Tragedy—Her Singing in English—Mr. MacLennan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mme. Florence Easton (Mrs. Francis MacLennan), the soprano, through her work at the Lyceum Theater with the Society of American Singers last spring, and through her work at the Metropolitan Opera House this winter, has given the public a reasonable chance to measure her talents in both light and serious opera. Taking the title part in Albert Reiss's production of the Pergolesi comic piece, "The Maid of the Mist," in May, 1917, and taking the title part also in Mr. Gatti's production of the Liszt tragic piece, "St. Elizabeth," in January and February, 1918, and singing both parts in English, she has enabled musical people to get a rather exact rating of her powers.

Those who recall her in Pergolesi's little comedy, carrying the feather duster of Zerlina and giving household orders to Dr. Pandolfo, and those, also, who are familiar with her in Liszt's impressive tragedy, wearing the coronet of the mistress of Wartburg Castle, and scattering roses in the path of Ludwig and benefactions in the path of her vassals, must generally agree that she has disclosed an unusual gift for song and a striking knack at impersonation. They must recognize that she has given fresh sound to the music which she has had to perform, and that she has given original pictorial quality to the characters which she has had to represent. They must admit, in brief, that she has made her roles mean something new to ear and eye.

Everybody in New York who has had a hand in the movement for opera in English is no doubt treasuring up this performer's success as an argument in favor of translated librettos. For if one artist can do as well as Mme. Easton has done, singing the roles of Zerlina and Elizabeth in English, why should not all opera artists appearing before audiences in the United States use a vernacular text?

The soprano is known to be an enthusiastic supporter, within certain bounds, of the idea of opera in English. "I am sure," she once said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that people have liked my Elizabeth for one thing, because when taking the part I sing in the language which they and I speak at home in our families. There can be no question, as I look at it, that a piece like Liszt's, performed in New York, should be given with English dialogue. But I would by no means say the same of everything in the repertory. I would not advise that an old-school opera, like 'Traviata,' be presented in English. For such a piece is as effective, before an English-speaking audience, with the original text as it would be with a translated one. Just as it stands in the Italian, it has been so often heard as to have become a household word; and therefore it should not be altered. Any modern work, however, or an old one, like 'St. Elizabeth,' arranged according to modern conditions, is better, I believe, when sung in the language of the audience."

Not a few artists from time to time have expressed themselves as favorable to opera in English, though generally from a theoretical standpoint; for most of them would probably find it difficult, from want of direct training in the use of English speech in song, to take part in an actual performance. But this artist bases her opinion on experience, having sung a number of years ago in the traveling organizations of the American Impresario, Mr. Savage; and "having sung, furthermore, not so long ago, with companies of the British Impresario, Mr. Denhoff, on his English and Scottish tours. As one of Savage's artists, she sang in "Madam Butterfly" in English; and as one of Denhoff's artists she sang the leading soprano roles in the "Ring" dramas and in the "Flying Dutchman" and the "Tristan and Isolde" of Wagner, as well as in pieces of more modern date and more intense dramatic demand, using always an English text.

Until this season, Mme. Easton has appeared only with companies of which her husband, Francis MacLennan, was a member. Wherever she has been heard, he has been heard, too. This was the case, for example, last winter and the winter before in Chicago. But this year, in New York, her name is on the playbills and his is not. Her talents are accepted as essential to the opera program, while his are suffered to lie in neglect. This situation seems a little unsatisfactory in many quarters, because it means that a tenor voice of distinguished powers is going unused. But it is well known that the great and essential need of the Metropolitan Opera Company, when the plans for 1917-18 were made, was a renewal of its soprano resources, whereas the significant strength of the organization at that time happened to be in its tenors.

With both these singers, opera in English has been a subject of earnest study and enthusiastic practice, though necessarily it has had to take a subordinate place at times, as they have gone on in their careers. To outline the matter briefly:

They sang together in the United States with the Savage companies in 1905, 1906 and 1907. Important work which they did with those organizations included the title rôle in "Par-

sifal" for Mr. MacLennan, in 1904-05; the rôle of Gilda in "Rigoletto" for Mme. Easton, in 1905-06; and the title rôle for her and the rôle of Pinkerton for him in "Madam Butterfly," in 1906-1907.

In 1907 they went to Berlin, and opera in English still remained one of their serious pursuits. For while they were with the Berlin Royal Opera, they made trips to Great Britain, on leave, appearing with Denhoff in short opera-English tours three seasons, and with a Quinlan company one season.

In the course of their six-year stay in Berlin, they sang in many of the smaller German cities. Furthermore, their activities at this period included appearances, one season, in Richter's opera presentations at Covent Garden, London. Their engagement at the Berlin Royal Opera over, they went to Hamburg; and while living there they sang in opera and gave concerts on tour. Year before last, they came to the United States, joining the Chicago Opera Company. They sang with Mr. Campanini until this season, when they took up residence in New York, the soprano having accepted an engagement with Mr. Gatti at the Metropolitan Opera House.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—A performance of Riccardo Zandonai's impressions symphonies, "Primavera in Val di Sole," had been promised for the fifth symphony concert given by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, but owing to the non-arrival of the band parts, this work was replaced by Arensky's variations on a theme of Tchaikovsky for strings. A very large audience enjoyed a very ordinary program, and one hopes that the management will not thereby be persuaded that an audience without a novelty is preferable to a novelty without an audience. The chief item of the afternoon was Beethoven's "Little" symphony in F. As the program explained, this symphony was composed in curiously unfavorable circumstances. In the summer of 1812 Beethoven went, as in the previous year, to the watering place of Teplitz, in Bohemia. On his way back to Vienna he visited his youngest brother, Johann, a chemist and apothecary living at Linz, on the Danube. It was this brother who, a few years later, having made enough to retire upon, settled in Vienna and left a card upon the composer inscribed: "Johann van Beethoven, Landowner"; to which Ludwig promptly replied with his own card, on which was written: "Ludwig van Beethoven, Brainowner." The object of the visit to Linz was to regulate the domestic affairs of Johann, and this was not accomplished without scenes and recriminations. In the midst of these family "jars" Beethoven wrote the "little" symphony in F, as he himself called it, an expression, in the words of Tchaikovsky, of "unbroken joyfulness and festal character." Sir Henry Wood's interpretation seemed to lack spontaneity. It was all a little too calculated and elaborate in detail for a work which Tchaikovsky has called the last bright smile, the last response, given by the poet to the voice of gladness. Beethoven was, of all men, the least likely to wear a calculated smile.

Lacking a "first performance," there was the "first appearance" of these concerts" of Mlle. Zola Rosowsky. As her opening number, she chose an interesting song without words (vocalise) for soprano and orchestra, by Rachmaninoff. Although it is the commonest experience that the generally of singers fail to make themselves understood, no matter what language they sing in, and confess this weakness by insisting on the words of their songs being printed in the program, the audience was obviously a little disconcerted by Rachmaninoff's song without words. But why, after all, if we speak without singing should we not sing without speaking? For as Mr. Edward J. Dent has recently pointed out in The Musical Times, on such lines as these it may be possible for a new artistic movement to be developed. "A declamatory style will not go with modern harmony at present. For a declamatory style means the substitution of rhetoric for melody; and therefore it can only be employed against a background of harmonies so familiar and easy of comprehension as to supply the place of melody to some extent as a connecting thread. The difficulty and strangeness of modern harmony necessitates a melodic line of unusually strong character to determine the form of a phrase and the basis of construction. To give this line to a human voice, especially to a voice unimpeded by words, is to intensify it to its utmost emotional power. If this is true of solo voices, what might not be achieved with voices in combination, either solo voices or in chorus?"

Yet, as the same writer remarks, musical history shows that singing without words has been a common practice in all periods. Plain song is full of long, florid passages, sung without words, and vocal coloratura was a conspicuous characteristic of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The present century has seen even more serious efforts to utilize the voice for pure musical expression. Apart from the bouche fermée effects to be found in such works as Elgar's "Caractacus," and the other varieties of vocal color used by Vaughan Williams and Percy Grainger, an interesting experiment in the same direction was attempted by Debussy in his attractive "Sirenes." Why not a wordless opera? Perhaps we should then get rid of some of those operatic absurdities to which Tolstoy so violently objected in "What Is Art?"

Mlle. Rosowsky sang her song without words with considerable



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Moffett, Chicago  
Mme. Florence Easton, Metropolitan Opera soprano

charm and deserved much more applause than she got. Saint-Saëns' well-worn pianoforte concerto in G minor, with Mr. Leonard Borwick as soloist, aroused the usual enthusiasm. All is not musical gold that glitters, and there is at least one English concerto far better suited to a player of Mr. Borwick's temperament than the superficial brilliancies of Saint-Saëns.

Mr. Frederick Delius, writing to a friend in London, says that, in spite, or perhaps because, of the war, he has been very prolific in composition since he was last in England. He proposes to return in a few weeks and is bringing with him the scores of a new requiem, a violin concerto and a ballade for orchestra. One hears, also, of a new double concerto for violin and cello, which is said to have been written for the Misses May and Beatrice Harrison, and destined to have its first performance in America. If the original arrangement has fallen through, one hopes for an early opportunity of hearing the work in London.

Mr. Adrian Boult, announces four symphony concerts to be given in conjunction with the London Symphony Orchestra at the Queen's Hall. The programs, which Mr. Boult will himself conduct, are of quite exceptional interest. There are four first performances "in London": a rhapsody for orchestra, by Mr. R. I. Woodman; songs with orchestra, by Mr. Breville; a prelude and dance from the ballet, "Between Twelve and Three," by Mr. Arnold Bax; and Mr. David Pigott's "In Shakespeare's Days—Pavane and Moon Dance." Other interesting native works are Mr. Benjamin Dale's introduction and allegro, for viola and orchestra; Mr. von Holst's "Country Song," for orchestra; Sir Edward Elgar's "In the South" (Alassio); Mr. Vaughan Williams' "London" symphony; Sir Herbert Parry's symphonic variations in E minor; Mr. John Ireland's "The Forgotten Rite"; Mr. George Butterworth's "A Shropshire Lad," and Mr. Hamilton Harty's "With the Wild Geese." Mr. Lionel Tertis and Miss Beatrice Harrison are the instrumentalists, and the vocalists will be Mlle. Yves Tinayre and Mlle. Zola Rosowsky.

Native music will also occupy an important place on the program of the next, and eight hundredth, concert given by the Royal Philharmonic Society. The "Enigma" variations of Elgar, the comedy overture of Mr. Balfour Gardiner, and Mr. William Wallace's "Villon" will be conducted by Mr. Landon Ronald, owing to the unavoidable absence from town of Sir Thomas Beecham.

An indication of the growing popularity of the organ in London is shown by the fact that at the weekly midday organ recitals given by Mr. J. A. Meale at the Westminster Central Hall, on Wednesdays at 1 o'clock, the average attendance is no less than 2000.

## CINCINNATI FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Rehearsals are in progress for the Cincinnati Music Festival, which is to be given in May. The programs will be given by the festival chorus, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and soloists, with Eugene Yaay conducting. The arrangements are in charge of the May Festival Association, of which Lawrence Maxwell Jr. is president.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the Lexington Theater on the afternoon of Feb. 9, the Chicago Opera Company, putting forward Mme. Galli-Curci, soprano, as the leading singer, showed its quality in a performance of Verdi's "Rigoletto." It raised the curtain before an audience that was plainly keen for sight and sound of the new Gilda and one that, from all indications, got all it was there for in seeing the renowned artist come out in costume and stand under a tree, and in hearing her repeat a hackneyed phonographic tune, as she walked up a staircase, candle in hand. That, topped off with a note from somewhere out of view, was apparently the sum of matinee desire.

Who would spoil so much pleasure by remarking that the singing was out of tune? Or who would compare the "Caro nome" of this occasion with the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" on the historic night of Jan. 23? And who, finally, would comment on the comparative discernment of audiences?

Out of tune, however, the singing was, just because the managers put in the cast a tenor whose intonation was false beyond all excuse. They fortunately put in the title rôle a baritone, Mr. Stracciari, who could hold his pitch against all odds. This singer gave a stirring portrayal of the title character, albeit one that showed the marks of hard endeavor.

On the evening of Feb. 13, Mascagni's "Isabeau" was given its first New York presentation by the Chicago Opera Company, Mr. Sturani directing the cast. The cast included Miss Rosa Raisa, soprano, in the title rôle; Forrest Lamont, tenor, in the rôle of Folco; and Giacomo Rimini, baritone, in the rôle of Raimondo. The piece interested the public here, but it caused no greater enthusiasm than, according to a detailed report published in The Christian Science Monitor last November, it gave at the opening of the company's season in Chicago.

The characterization of the heroine by Miss Raisa is something of a triumph, the rather undramatic libretto of Illica considered. This artist's singing was as impressive in Mascagni's opera as it was in Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna," because of the mellowness of her lower tones and because of the brilliancy and freedom of her high notes. The interpretation of the piece may have suffered somewhat from the substitution of Mr. Lamont for Mr. Crimi in the tenor rôle, and it undoubtedly felt the want of Mr. Campanini at the conductor's desk.

The night was markworthy to those who keep informed on current events in the musical world, since it was a realization of plans made by another organization than the Chicago Opera Association, and of hopes of another soprano than Miss Raisa. Many persons must have recalled on Wednesday evening the project, outlined so impressively by the agents of the Liebbers and Miss Bessie Abbot a few years before the war, for a grand tour with "Isabeau." They could only conclude that the venture was advisedly abandoned and that Mascagni's work was rightly left to be brought out under the auspices of a subsidized company.

Miss Eva Gauthier, soprano, heard early in the season in songs new to New York audiences, was heard again at Aeolian Hall on Feb. 10, when her program included three recent arrangements by Ravel of French songs

of the people. The composer of the pieces is said to have given much time of late to adapting old popular tunes to concert use. If there are still those who consider that folk music should be left with the antiquarian in its harmonic integrity, Ravel is well fitted to convince them that modern harmonies can show melody in relief, without harm to the original outline. Another piece on the program was an arrangement of "Bonnie Doon," by Alexandre Georges, in which a well-known melody was given fresh force through modern harmonic treatment. Seven songs by Medtner and eight by Catoire were presented, those of the former composer showing a sort of Brahms influence, and those of the latter a certain Debussy influence, with a touch of austerity added. Stravinsky's "Trois poésies de la lyrique japonaise," three musical panels which continue to have an ineffable appeal, were presented, with the composer's piano accompaniment replacing his orchestral scoring. Taneyev, teacher of Scriabine, was another Russian represented on the program, with three unfamiliar songs. The singer has a voice of rich quality, though not of large volume; she is remarkable for her delicacy of phrasing. The accompanist was Marcel Hansotte.

## PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At the two concerts given last week by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, the soloist was Josef Holmann, who took part in a performance of the fourth piano concerto of Rubinstein. Mr. Hofmann, as a pupil of Rubinstein, was to be expected to present the monumental concerto in the manner in which, according to written record and verbal report, it used to be interpreted by the composer himself. Indeed, there were those of long and reliable memory in the audience of last week who declared that the pianist outdid his first and last movements. To those whose memories do not run back to the '80s, the comment was easily believable. The pianist's sonorous tones rose above the orchestra and dominated it at every turn. By the vigor and independence of his performance he made the piano a solo instrument indeed—probably more so than the score, on reading, would seem to justify.

The artist has long borne the stamp of the "orchestral pianist." He is the leader of the school in his own generation. Like any player who gives himself up largely to one style of performance, he has been charged, occasionally, with attempting to foist upon the keyboard a task greater than it can bear, and of having acquired the pounding habit. In his performance of the first and last movements of the concerto, he merited this charge in large measure. But the marvel of it was that, with all his sonority, he lost no iota of musical value.

Mr. Stokowski provided a sympathetic and wholly deferential accompaniment for the pianist. He also conducted with variety of mood and infinitude of care the Franck symphony in D minor, the "Bartered Bride" overture of Smetana, and the prelude and "Love-Death" from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde."

At its concert in the Academy of Music last Monday night, the Boston Symphony Orchestra brought forward a pianist new to this city in Miss Winifred Christie. Whether in the Liszt E major concerto she attempted a work out of her compass, or whether her art lacks vitality is a question that one performance cannot settle. Orchestral numbers on the program were the Mozart G minor symphony, interpreted with elegance of style; and the Rachmaninoff "Island of the Dead" tone poem, interpreted with mastery of descriptive detail.

## CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Symphony Orchestra dedicated its concerts of Feb. 8 and 9 to French music. The program which it set forth represented the labors of composers whose art was at one time considered to be tainted with radicalism—the art of Chausson, Chabrier, Berlioz—and it rather avoided the lure of men who, like Gounod and Jules Massenet, were regarded as being typically French. The most admirable feature of this program was the B flat major symphony by Chausson. A pupil of César Franck, the writer of this work drew some of his inspiration from his teacher, but there is a great fund of beauty in the symphony which was his own. Harkening to the work as it was performed—and most admir-

ably performed—by Mr. Stock and his musicians, it became a matter for astonishment that Chausson's symphony is not heard more often than it is. Chabrier's contribution to the scheme of the day was the "Joyeuse Marche," which originally was composed as a piano piece for the edification of the sight-reading class in the conservatory of Lille. There is not any large artistic value in the piece, but it is useful music with which to open a program. The other purely orchestral music interpreted was that written by Berlioz for the ball scene of his "Romeo and Juliet" symphony. Jacques Thibaud, who had not been heard in Chicago for many seasons, was the soloist of the occasion. His charming style of violin playing—a style particularly Gallic—was set forth to excellent advantage in Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" and in the introduction and rondo capriccioso by Saint-Saëns.

The principal Sunday recitals of Feb. 3 were those of Harold Bauer and Eddy Brown. The former artist performed some delectable labors in unfolding a program made up for the most part of the older pieces which he loves so well. It may be a reactionary feeling which moves the pianist to hold so closely to Beethoven and Mendelssohn and Schumann, but even the most enthusiastic stickler for the things that are of modernity modern could not have asked for greater artistic enjoyment than that which Mr. Bauer provided in his performance of Schumann's "Woodland Scenes," Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata or the poetic little trifles by Rameau and Couperin.

Eddy Brown chose for his activities the performance of the G minor sonata by Tartini, a concerto by Couss, the chaconne from the D minor suite by Bach and a group of smaller pieces—arrangements for the most part. His playing was more convincing than ever it has been before—particularly convincing in the concerto by Couss—a Russian composer whose work is both long and tiresome. Mr. Brown, however, played the difficult passage work in the piece with remarkable virtuosity and he made much out of the more expressive portions of the concerto.

On Wednesday, Feb. 13, a recital was given by Esther Muenstermann, a local contralto, who offered a program of lyrics drawn from American, French and Italian sources. She disclosed a contralto voice of considerable charm of tone and a disposition to confine her interpretative abilities to songs of a reflective and introspective character. These she presented with no little charm, but her program lacked the broader note.

## SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—With Alfred Heris conducting, the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra gave its ninth concert on Feb. 1, presenting a prelude, a chorale and a fugue, by Bach-Abert; the E flat major symphony, by Mozart; the "Afternoon of a Faun," by Debussy; and the Viennese rhapsody, by Schmitt.

The Bach-Abert selection consists of the fourth prelude of Bach's "Well Tempered Clavier," with changed key, a chorale of the arranger's invention, and Bach's organ fugue in G minor. A point which the performance brought out was Abert's knack at maintaining the long melodic lines of the original Bach pieces, especially at keeping the individuality of the voices clear in transcribing a fugue into orchestral form. The chorale, which the arranger provides as a bridge from the prelude to the fugue, is scored for brasses alone; the other parts of the work are scored for regular orchestra.

The Mozart symphony was interpreted without significant contrast of mood between certain slow and rapid passages, and without the finish of phrasing or the precision of rhythm which are appropriate to the composer. Debussy's "Faun" was presented with more care and to greater applause than was the same writer's "Sea" sketches the week before. This outcome was due largely to the good playing of the principals in the various instrumental choirs.

Schmitt's work, played for the first time here, was originally written as a four-hand piano piece. In spite of certain interesting oriental effects of orchestration, it proved to be rather obviously an arrangement and to be less illuvely symphonic than the Bach-Abert compilation with which the concert began.

## MR. COURBOIN PLAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—An organ recital was given at the Gethsemane Church on a recent evening by Charles Courboin, municipal organist of Springfield, Mass. He played the toccata and fugue in D minor and the "G string air" by Bach; minuet and corrente and largo and finale in D minor, Handel; "Pièce héroïque" and andante symphonique, Franck; allegro in G, de Boeck; "Nuptial Benediction," de Villbac; and "Hosannah" from "Chorus" by Dubois.



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## THE HOME FORUM

## After An Absence in America of Fourteen Years

"Even an imaginative American, I suppose, must find it very hard to form anything like a just idea of the tremendous adventure involved in the act of emigration," M. E. Ravage says in his book, "An American in the Making." "The alien in our midst is too elusive an object for satisfactory study. He changes too rapidly. Yesterday he was a solid citizen in his particular village of Sicily or Rumania, a piece with his ancestral background, surrounded by friends and kindred, apparently rooted in his native soil. Today he is adrift in a foreign world, mute and helpless and tragically ridiculous. . . . Tomorrow? Who knows? Tomorrow you may find him a prosperous citizen again, very earnestly devoting himself to some strange business, giving orders or taking them, even now perhaps a bit discordant against the new setting, and, except for one or two well-hidden scars, none the worse apparently for his translation. Who shall find the patience to follow him in his tortuous career?"

"What is most amazing is that he should have started out at all. . . . But there are general motives, and remote. The far-flung clarion call of American liberty and her promise of equal opportunity are the powerful incentives that draw all emigrants alike. There are more particular motives than those that spur him on."

"In the year of my departure from Vaslui America had become the fashionable place to go to. . . . All my relatives and all our neighbors—in fact, everybody who was anybody—had either gone or were going to New York. I call it New York, but you Americans ought to be informed that the correct spelling is New York, as every refined person in Vaslui knows."

"I did not then, as you see, come alone to America. . . . It has probably been forgotten in this country, if indeed it was noted at the time, that about the year 1900 there was what, to my eyes, appeared to be a national migration from Rumania to New York."

"What had so suddenly raised the prestige of New York among the Vasluianders and the Moldavian traveling public generally, I am in an excellent position to relate, for it so happened that the principal agent in advertising among us the attractions of New York was a not distant relative of my own. . . . Couza put in an appearance in our town during the winter of 1899, after an absence in America of 14 years."

"You should see the old boy," my parent began. "It seems only like yesterday when I used to see him in the streets, a slouchy, unprepossessing youngster, with his toes out at his gaping boot-tips, carrying heavy cans of

milk around for his mother. Remember, mamma, he used to bring us our own cow? And do you remember how your brother Samuel never tired of telling us what a dunce the urchin was at school? Ah, this New York must be a wonderful place. Why, I did not know him at all when he stepped off the car, not until Jacob rushed up to him and was followed by the whole cheering lot of us. At first I thought he was a roving (rabbi); he is so large and stout and dignified. He wore a long, black frock coat and a high hat—just the kind that Reb Sander wears on Saturdays at the services. But when I got nearer I noticed that he was clean-shaven. Would you believe it? He did not even have a mustache. I never saw so many trunks and bags as they unloaded for him. And jewelry! . . . He is a millionaire, if ever there was one in America."

"He never spoke of his wealth; indeed, he looked embarrassed and uncomfortable whenever the subject was alluded to. He seemed to dislike to

talk about himself in any fashion. He let his actions speak for him, and all that he represented, and from his actions Vaslui was forced to draw the right conclusion. The sheer extravagance of that trunk full of presents he had brought from America for the members of his immediate family spoke volumes for his generosity and the abundance of his means. There was that neat little razor in the leather case for his brother Jacob which a child could use and which was reputed to cost not less than ten francs. Then the wonderful penholder for his sister-in-law, which, as Couza explained at some length, dispensed with inkwells. . . . The children, too, were not forgotten. There were railways that wound up like clocks and ran around on their tracks like real trains, and squawking dolls, and jew-harpe, and scores of other delights for the palate as well as for the fancy. And the climax was capped when Couza drew forth the final package and proceeded to unwrap there-

from endless reams of tissue paper, and just as his spectators were about to succumb to the torments of anxiety, held it up and presented it to his mother—a musical box to the value of twenty-five francs!"

"Moreover, no one but a millionaire could have behaved as he behaved in the synagogue the Saturday after his arrival. It was the usual custom for a distinguished guest to be honored with a reading of the Law, and it was expected from him, in turn, to make a suitable offering in return for the honor. But when the official reader paused for the donor to fill the blank, Couza calmly and very distinctly said, 'One hundred and twenty-five francs,' and looked modestly about on the astounded faces of the congregation. The donation simply transcended our imagination. . . . From that day on Vaslui became a changed town. . . . We became a seething, bustling, hopeful community. A star had risen in heaven to lead us out of the wilderness."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Grieg's House at Trolldhaugen

In his volume "Edvard Grieg," H. T. Finck quotes from an interesting description, written by his wife in a letter home, of their visit to Grieg at Trolldhaugen.

"Yesterday we went to see Grieg and his charming wife, and had a most delightful little visit of about three hours."

"We had a glimpse of a pretty garden plot of roses, Iceland poppies, and other flowers, before we entered the glass-enclosed verandah, to be greeted by Mme. Grieg, who immediately won our hearts by her appearance and charm of manner. She is short and somewhat broad, with a face that her photographs do not do justice to, because there is a peculiar mixture of shyness and vivacity that eludes the camera; she has gray hair, cut short, and very intelligent dark blue eyes. She received us with a fascinating smile and great cordiality, and told us Grieg would soon be in."

"Like his friend Björnson, he takes a good picture; we would have recognized him instantly had we met him in a crowd. His face is as individual, as unique, as attractive, as his music; it is the face of a thinker, a genius. His eyes are keen and blue; his hair is long, straight, and almost white, and brushed over backward, like Liszt's."

"We took supper with them, and then, after a little while, he played and she sang, but 'not for the critic,' he told Henry, for his wife doesn't sing any more except at home. Some years ago she did much to make his songs famous. . . . She sings the pathetic songs beautifully, but still better are the dramatic ones, or those which are gay and full of the 'national color,' although what is usually called so is really his own interpretation of his land, not anything he gets from others."

"He told us some interesting things about the first Bayreuth Festival. Hans Richter refused him permission to sit in the orchestra at rehearsals, but in such a way that Grieg said: 'What if I should come without permission?' 'Oh, of course, I couldn't help that,' retorted Richter; so he attended, and Richter afterward told him he was glad he had come. At the final rehearsal for the 'Ring,' Grieg said it was droll to hear Wagner sing any more except at home. Some years ago she did much to make his songs famous. . . . She sings the pathetic songs beautifully, but still better are the dramatic ones, or those which are gay and full of the 'national color,' although what is usually called so is really his own interpretation of his land, not anything he gets from others."

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## The Frémonts in Salzburg Half a Century Ago

When we met next day for the midday breakfast . . . the girls had their report to make. They had been to the "Mozarts-platz," where the statue and fountain in the square and the tablet on the house all tell of Mozart's home there; but it was horses, not music, that had led them to that spot, for Anna knew of a reliable livery man there from whom her father and herself had had their mountain outfit. The six-seater open carriage made to open or close at will, with the driver's seat so low in front that you see over his head. The wide flat box behind, which corresponds to the driver's seat, carries all one needs for a week or so. These are usually driven with one horse, and that to a pole, giving the effect of an accident and the carriage being taken back by the horse that had not run away. Two horses are not absolutely needed on those well-graded beautiful macadamized roads, and to spend for what is not needed does not enter the Continental mind. We were better pleased to see horses both sides of the pole, and the girls had chosen good ones that met the requirements of their practiced eyes, and also selected the two drivers from the men called out for inspection. This important matter settled, we were to begin on the scenery nearest us. . . .

The town of Salzburg is so different from anything of modern days, even in Europe, that it was a pleasure just to idle about it on foot. All that was not actual church building was so decorated with religious busts and bas-reliefs that it seemed, as it is, an ecclesiastical headquarters with the impress of past days of power of the church; and of the state also. The mountains rise so abruptly from the narrow bed of the rushing river which is parallel to its only level street, that the other buildings cling to the steep hillsides, and the jutting lower spurs are crowned with huge edifices, royal or ecclesiastical. While on the abrupt height across the river, where its mass

of shadow fell on our hotel until 10 o'clock, was an old fortress, a genuine "strong-place" of the Middle Ages, rich in legends and in facts.

For this first day we were "not to cross the river"; there was more than enough to keep us interested on our side. The vibration from sweet-toned bells is never out of the air there. The many churches and religious buildings are all the time ringing bells, and the equally many great clocks strike musical hours, giving the quarters, and the high hills send back their echoes.

We went forth the next morning quite fit to meet the majesty of the mountains, our large comfortable landau wide open to the mild autumn sun and inspiring air. The mass of rocky height on which is the fortification lies for about four miles along the river. Beyond is a level rich valley, and the peasant other good farming land. The peasant women, used to accepting life with every hardship they found in it, had been accustomed to plod round this long spur on their way to market, driving their donkeys loaded with produce—they walking. You will remember it is the women who do most of the field work where standing armies are kept; the men are taken for soldiers.

When the Empress Maria Theresa visited Salzburg she noticed this long way round which the women had to add to their already long walk to and from their homes in and beyond the valley. She ordered a tunnel to be

cut through, under the fortress and where it would lead by the shortest way from the valley into the center of the town. This was the thought and care of a beautiful woman, a most proud Empress, for peasant women, a woman's care for other women. Through this tunnel we drove that lovely autumn morning. I pleased with the good done by the Empress, Mr. Frémont admiring the beauty of the engineering work and its costly finish, wide raised sidewalks and smoothly lined sides and arched roof, all of us turning to examine the great bas-relief carved over its entrance, on which the morning sun shone fair; something allegorical, intended to win favor for her young son. . . .

From the tunnel we came out into the rich open valley of which we saw only the floor, so to speak, for the broad road was bordered by double rows of venerable trees which interlaced overhead making another and longer winding tunnel of thick green leafage; but between the great boles of the trees and beyond their spreading boughs we caught glimpses of a regiment of cavalry at morning exercise on the green plain. That was inspiring. The bugle calls, the swift maneuvers, the picturesque uniforms, all made beautiful accompaniments to the morning.

Then as we emerged from this, Anna said, "Now, General, shut your eyes, do, until I speak." She was paling with excitement, and well she might. The carriage stopped at the point

where the high hills gave a view beyond of which words cannot make a picture. Immediately before us lay two lines of magnificent dark mountains curving boldly toward each other; closing the view across them in the distance, rose from this lower framing of deep greens and purpling-blues, something I had never seen before, a huge glacier—a shape of light—so high, so glittering it was, far, far up in the morning sunshine.

Anna's voice quivered as she said, "Now, General. . . ."

Anna's intended pleasure in showing the snow mountains of South Europe to Mr. Frémont had been a perfect success. He was dumb with satisfied joy. An expression I had never seen in them leaped into his eyes as he lifted them and saw that glory of the snow mountain—they knew each other. Afterward we noticed that when we did turn away the little we had said was in lowered voices, for we felt it would be intruding on the thoughts thronging in upon our "Roi des Montagnes" as Anna named him; like Sir Bedevere, it was clear he was revolving many memories.

It was no surprise that an early start was asked for the next day; and in our warm woolen rig we were off in the little carriages, as good as a short sofa on wheels, and that, and many other surprises, we saw in the lieber Land of Tyrol. And many a rushing pale green brook tumbling down its rocks between pines, and other such dearly beloved and remembered mountain sights left me alone in the carriage, for the stream called him as it did Undine, and the General would jump out and walk by it, and cross on its rough stones, and walk up hills, "to spare the horses"—and the young ones "spared the horses" in their carriage, too, and their voices would come back as fresh and sunny and gay as the morning itself. From "Souvenirs of My Time," by Jessie Benton Frémont.

## The Necessity for Healing

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO TEACHER, from the time of the first century, has ever put the demands of the Christian religion more inexorably, and yet more simply, before humanity than has Mrs. Eddy. Jesus himself left no loophole of escape for his followers. "He that believeth on me," he said, to take only one solitary example, "the works that I do shall he do also." It is only necessary to inquire for a moment what were the works Jesus did in order to grasp the full significance of the statement. Amongst other things he healed the sick, fed the multitude, and raised the dead. Therefore a professing Christian can only claim to be like him, in proportion as he too heals the sick, feeds the multitude, and raises the dead. And even then there remain some other things to be accomplished.

Now it might have been thought that Jesus' words were sufficiently exact, and sufficiently direct, to leave no room at all for controversy. Yet, the professing Christian has been on the lookout, for centuries, for arguments of sufficient ingenuity and plausibility, with which to explain them away. For this purpose, he has made Jesus God, and explained that a man could not do what God does, quite forgetting that, even if his exegesis were true, Jesus himself has contradicted it. For this purpose, with a calm disregard of both the Greek and English text, he has insisted that the command to repeat Jesus' works was enjoined only on those present. And, again, for this purpose, he has fallen back on the argument of metaphor, and has calmly announced that the sick to be healed were those sick not bodily but spiritually, and the dead to be raised, those dead not physically but morally, just as if there had never been a blind man or a leper, a Lazarus or a daughter of Jairus. So the centuries passed, until the day of the discovery of Christian Science, when Mrs. Eddy insisted on facing the obvious meaning of the Gospel words, and accepted, for

herself and her followers, the responsibility of demonstrating the truth of them. "Healing the sick and the sinner with Truth," she wrote, on page 92 of the Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, "demonstrates what we affirm of Christian Science, and nothing can substitute this demonstration. I recommend that each member of this Church shall strive to demonstrate by his or her practice, that Christian Science heals the sick quickly and wholly, thus proving this Science to be all that we claim for it."

What is it, then, that is claimed for Christian Science? It is simply that Christian Science is the truth about God, and so about Principle. Now the knowledge of the truth about Principle is the full knowledge of Science. And it follows necessarily from this that in the exact proportion in which the individual possesses this knowledge, and lives in accordance with it, he must be able to demonstrate it. Jesus possessed this scientific knowledge more fully than any other human being, and lived every word he taught, and as a consequence he healed the sick and raised the dead, fed the multitude and walked upon the lake, and finally raised himself after submitting to the crucifixion. But though Jesus performed all these miracles, which is only another way of saying gave all these demonstrations of his knowledge of Science, his ministry was, none the less, a progressive demonstration. Because, just as he divorced a belief in the flesh from the consciousness, the human mind of the man Jesus gave place to the Mind of Christ, and there was, naturally, nothing that was impossible to this Christ Mind. This was what Jesus was alluding to when he demanded from Peter, before the crucifixion, who he, Christ Jesus, was, and, after the crucifixion, whether he loved him. He was intent, that is to say, on pointing out that the real man was not the human Jesus, but the eternal Christ,

and that it was this Christ, and not the human Jesus which must be loved, if Peter was to follow in his footsteps, a phrase which was only another way of saying perform his miracles or works.

What all this comes to is the very simple fact that Jesus realized that precept without practice was just clouds without rain. A thousand theories might be started, have, for that matter, been adumbrated, to account for causation and creation, but the only one which has ever done so is the one preached by Jesus in Galilee and Judea, and this, for the exceedingly simple reason, that it is the only one which has ever reduced theory to practice. The value of the teaching of Christianity rests for the world on the miracles or proofs of the first and all succeeding centuries. Proofs which have been shown in Christian Science to be in no way supernatural, but, on the contrary, divinely natural. These proofs, however, to be of value to the individual, must be narrowed down to the individual, and that, surely, is why Mrs. Eddy, writing of the healing of sickness, first, insisted that "nothing can substitute this demonstration," and, second, recommended that "each member of this Church shall strive to demonstrate by his or her practice, that Christian Science heals the sick quickly and wholly."

The individual demonstration, then, of healing the sick, is the test of the individual's part in the collective demonstration, and if he fails in his individual demonstration he can have no real part in the collective demonstration, or, to put it a little more clearly, and perhaps a little more fairly, his part in the collective demonstration will be in proportion to the power of his individual demonstration. Therefore, it is obvious that nothing can be substituted for this individual demonstration. It was, indeed, a true instinct of the orthodox evangelical church which objected to the substitution of "filthy works" for faith, in its confession of faith. The miracles of healing had passed completely out of the range of practical Christianity, and it felt that neither subscriptions, no matter how large, to church funds, nor material charities, on no matter how generous a scale, could take the place of a "live faith" in God. What the objectors failed to realize, however, was that a "live faith" was a faith made alive not by profession but by demonstration, and that this demonstration must be devoted to proving that Christian healing can be accomplished only by spiritual means.

## At Little Holland House

"Music having been to me necessary daily food since I was five years old, when I composed small pieces and made my elder sisters play the bass to my treble, it proved a great bond of union between Watts and myself," Mrs. H. Barrington writes in "Reminiscences of G. F. Watts." "Though we had always loved Beethoven, Mozart, and Handel, we were no purists. We confided to one another that often if we passed a street band that was playing—always provided that it was playing in tune—there we did draw the line—that we would walk up and down the pavement to the sound of it. A Pole named Borschitsky, a clever violinist who had taught my boy, and was the happy possessor of a lovely instrument, an Amati, used frequently to play duets with me. When we played in the daytime Watts would come in to listen, but when in the evening he used to beg me to have the playing, if possible, in his studio."

"He had adopted a very charming little girl called Blanche. . . . Though she did not, as a rule, live with him, as he dreaded her feeling the life at Little Holland House too dull and monotonous, she would come often to stay with him during the first years when we were neighbors. She and I became great friends. Watts had wished her to learn the violin, and would advise me to do the same. He himself took lessons in order to encourage

her. I often would play the accompaniments on the piano, and Blanche would always be a listener when I played with Borschitsky. During the time while a change of house was going on, two of her cousins also appeared. I see the charming scenes in the studio still quite vividly, though it is so many years ago that they happened, when it seemed to be turned into a schoolroom. Watts in the position of head pupil. He was particularly delighted when with children. He became like a child himself."

"The picture of his Blanche I see now, perched on a high chair, like a bright-plumaged bird in gay-colored cotton pinafores, picturesquely made. She had long limbs that moved with languid grace, a small head—a beauty Watts admired greatly—a sweet little round face, and twinkling, quizzing, dark eyes. She reigned over her 'Signor' with a commanding affection. He was devoted to her. The younger cousins were very lively, very amusing, and all three dared anything and everything with Watts. I think he liked being bullied by them, and never resented anything they said. I remember Blanche bursting out with, 'You are vain, Signor; you know you are!' 'I dare say I am,' Watts answered, quite composed under the accusation. He tried very hard to train them to look on their lessons seriously, but he had not a chance. They were so bold and so amusing, he could not remain consistent. Appeals to me were made to back them up in proving that Signor was inconsistent. I, of course, did nothing of the kind, but maintained that whatever Signor said or whatever he did must be right."

## The Sentinel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sentinel does battle, not with steel Against the armed resistance of the foe, But with the keener thrust of blades ideal.

That pierce the make-believe of matter through!

At night he walks his post; then must he be On guard against the swiftly-dealt surprise Or soft advances of the enemy, And watch that slumber do not seal his eyes.

For should he let his weary footsteps cease, His heavy eyelids altogether close, He would secure himself a wretched peace, But give his brethren over to his foes.

Since only sleepless Mind can keep awake, The struggle of the ages thus is his, Denying all that Spirit did not make—Where is a warfare mightier than this?

For brandish'd steel may ring on brandish'd steel, And leave a thousand battles still unfought; But when the power of Spirit stoops to heal, The victory eternal is in thought!

## A Spenserianism

Sitting in Ellen Terry's dressing-room at the Lyceum Theater one evening during that lady's temporary absence on the stage, Sarah Bernhardt picked up a crayon and wrote this pretty word on the mirror—Dearling, mistaking it for the word darling. The French actress lighted by chance upon a Spenserianism now become obsolete without good reason. It is a more charming adjective than the one that has replaced it—Aldrich.

## SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## There Is a Little Hint of Spring

There is a little hint of spring.  
A subtle, silent, unseen thing.  
By shadowed wall and open way,  
And I, a gypsy for the day,  
Go straying far beneath the sky,  
And far into the windy hills,  
Where distant, dim horizons lie,  
And earth with gleams of heaven fills.

My quest is but a singing bird,

Whose voice on uplands line is heard,  
And this my path where none hath been,  
And this my tent, an evergreen:  
The hills are mine own open way—  
I hate the smother of the town—  
I love by breezy hills to stray,  
Where thawing streams come leaping down.  
—From a hill song by Helen M. Merrill.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### L'Affaire Bolo

THE conviction of the Levantine, Paul Bolo, on a charge of treason in Paris, should open the world's eyes a little more completely to that net of espionage and treason which, as Mr. Wilson pointed out to Congress, in his original demand for a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, has covered the whole earth. For almost half a century, it would appear, Germany has been spinning this web, of which the threads were sometimes kings and queens, sometimes, it is charged, cabinet ministers, sometimes ambassadors and consuls, frequently journalists, and even electricians, lobster sellers, and women of doubtful character. One end of the thread might be held by a king in Greece and the other by a king in Bulgaria; one end by an ambassador in Washington and the other by an ambassador in Buenos Aires; one end by a consul in Bushire and the other by a shah in Teheran; and one end by a khedive in Cairo and another by a lobster merchant in Marseilles.

The story of the industries of the lobster merchant is peculiarly interesting. Paul Bolo was one of the principal German spies in France, indeed, in the world. Beginning life as a lobster merchant in Marseilles, he subsequently "traveled in communion wine and champagne," and eventually was guilty of bigamy in marrying a lady of fortune in Bordeaux. After the war began, he for months flitted between Paris and New York, or Paris and Rome, conducting his operations with such dexterity that, though the French Government was perfectly conscious of what was going on, it could get no evidence against him. In some inconceivable way he succeeded in muzzling, or having muzzled, the French press, and had it not been for M. Clemenceau's diatribes in *L'Homme Enchaîné*, it is doubtful if his exposure ever would have come. When, however, M. Clemenceau turned the arc light of publicity on to *Le Bonnet Rouge*, with the result that its editor and manager were both arrested, Bolo's sense of security must have begun to evaporate. It was in August that Almeréda, the editor of the paper, and the friend of the ex-Premier, M. Caillaux, and of M. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior, was arrested. Then immediately came that prison tragedy of the bootlace, and it appeared as if the stream of evidence had been again dammed up. Dammed up it might, indeed, have remained had it not been for Léon Daudet's open letter to the President, charging M. Malvy with treason. This letter ultimately caused the fall of the Ribot ministry, of which M. Malvy was a member, and so paved the way for the ministry of M. Clemenceau, with the certainty that the affair of *Le Bonnet Rouge*, as well as those of M. Malvy and M. Caillaux would be probed to the bottom.

As the probing went on a number of well-known men, including, in particular, M. Humbert, the senator, who had secured a large interest in *Le Journal*, with money supplied by Bolo, became involved. The affairs of M. Caillaux and M. Malvy are both at present sub judice, but the end of *L'affaire Bolo* was reached on Thursday, when the government prosecutor, Lieutenant Mornet, obtained from the court-martial a verdict of guilty against Bolo himself, Porchère, his go-between with the Khedive, and Cavallini, the ex-Italian Deputy, who had crossed the frontier with a portmanteau stuffed with bank notes on Bolo's behalf, and who is at present under arrest in Rome.

The somewhat sordid tragedy of Bolo is, however, of far less interest than its indication of the extent to which treachery is prevalent in the world today. Never, probably, since the Italy of the later Emperors or of the Borgias has there been the same record of shameless treachery and brutality as has been revealed since the war began. The Romans never treated a conquered province worse than Serbia and Armenia have been treated in the Nineteenth Century of the Christian era; the Borgias never developed a system of treachery which could compare with that spun by the Wilhelmstrasse. But the worst part, almost, of the whole thing, is the justification extended to these acts in civilized countries. History has shown that whenever luxury has mastered a people this people has become deadened to a sense of Principle. This is why the story of the Renaissance, with all its wonders of art and literature, is stained with the record of a Christian paganism and a social anarchy illustrated by the careers of men, otherwise such poles asunder, as John Tiptoft and Benvenuto Cellini.

Today a recrudescence of the Renaissance luxury has brought about a recrudescence of the Renaissance blood-guiltiness. On no other grounds would it be possible to explain the general indifference of the world to such acts as the gradual murder of a nation in Serbia or in Armenia. It is quite true, of course, that an enormous number of people are horrified at what has occurred, but if that horror had been anything like universal, as it should have been, the very beginnings of those tragedies would have been also the end of them. Less than three hundred years ago a threat from Cromwell was sufficient to halt the Piedmont massacres. But today evil thinks itself strong enough to commit atrocities in the full assurance that it can trust to the shortness of the world's memory, or to the world's indifference, if everything else should fail.

When Abdul Hamid turned loose the butcher of Adana on the defenseless Armenians the world shuddered, but Abdul was a mere tyro in crime compared with Enver, Talaat, or Djemal "the hangman." But the Turkish triumvirate were only improving on the example set them by Germany in Belgium, and by Austria in Serbia, and their torturings and murderings could have been stopped by Austria or Germany, at any moment without trouble. But the Christian countries which approved and permitted the declaration by Islam of a Holy War, with all the horrors it would have included,

had no interest in saving the Armenian, the Syrian Christian, or the Jew. It was, indeed, to stave off the penalty for these things, and to endeavor to entrench more firmly the alliance responsible for them, that Bolo Pasha, with his portmanteaux of bank notes, was sent to Paris.

The mission of Bolo was to procure the treachery of France, as the treachery of Russia was to be procured. He was to purchase newspapers and politicians for the purpose of influencing French public opinion, and so betraying the nation into a separate peace. It was a desperate scheme, but there were certain elements in French politics which made it far from hopeless. Anyway, it was only part of the policy of intimidation and intrigue which was being carried on all over the world, a policy which has failed with Norway and Brazil, but been entirely successful, so far, with Argentina and Spain. Of course, the greatest failure of all has been in the United States. But even in the United States what could not be effected, in a large way, by terrorism, has been effected, in a petty way, by treachery. What the hint of the Lusitania could not do, arson, in a limited way, has achieved. Count von Bernstorff may have gone, but "the German with the match" remains.

### Where Are the Ships?

IN THE matter of providing merchant ship tonnage the United States cannot be said to be keeping its word with the Allies. Notwithstanding the numerous so-called shake-ups in the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, each change being accompanied by the assurance that now the work of construction would be pushed, the outlook is anything but satisfactory. It would be a mistake, and worse than a mistake, to attempt to disguise the fact that merchant ship building in the United States is behind every schedule announced by Washington since the Shipping Board was created. Statistics without number, intended to encourage the thought of the public, have been issued by the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and frequently with Administration indorsement, but the promise held out in these statistics has not been fulfilled. Nor, from present indications, is it likely to be.

The causes which operated to obstruct and delay work on the ships at almost every point last year continue to dominate the situation. There was opportunity for making immense headway in construction previous to the action of Congress in declaring war existent with Germany. It was the belief of the American people generally that merchant ship building was then well under way. Within a month or two, however, the country was surprised to hear that practically nothing had been done. Controversy had arisen in the Shipping Board over wooden versus steel construction, and while this was going on nothing was accomplished toward building ships of either type. Invaluable time was wasted in the Denman-Goethals dispute. When this was ended, changes were made in the Shipping Board management, with the usual promise of better results, but these changes simply led to the starting of fresh contention. Important officers resigned, or were induced to resign, and the resignations were followed by the announced intention, on the part of the Government, to press ship construction, thenceforward, regardless of all personal or other considerations. Edward N. Hurley was placed in charge and given unrestricted authority. The so-called dual organization of the Shipping Board was done away with, and the head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was made answerable to Mr. Hurley alone. All obstructions were presumably removed, and the chairman of the Shipping Board was given absolute right of way. He was denied nothing. All means and opportunities were his. Invaluable time had been lost, but the public became reconciled, on further assurance from Washington that the building of ships would now indeed be hastened, and that all losses from delay would be retrieved.

The Allies had asked, as a minimum, that the United States would furnish 6,000,000 tons of ships in 1918, and the United States had pledged itself to meet this demand. But in the early summer of 1917 it became only too apparent that the United States, at the then rate of production, would be unable to come anywhere near that figure. Pressed for a definite estimate, Chairman Hurley promised that 1,000,000 tons of ships would be produced between October 31, 1917, and March 1, 1918. One million tons in four months, it was at once pointed out, assuming the continuance of this ratio, would mean that the tonnage to be produced in the succeeding ten months of 1918 would be 2,500,000, bringing the total for 1918 to only 3,500,000, about 2,500,000 below the total named by the Allies, the 1918 requirement of 6,000,000 tons. At the present time there is nothing to show that shipbuilding is progressing at even this reduced rate of production.

From the very beginning, mysterious influences have been working constantly to delay and paralyze merchant ship construction. Elements of discord have been introduced, or, at least, allowed to enter, into the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The personnel chosen seems to have been designed to provoke division and confusion. The accomplishment of the real workers has been practically nullified by ignorant or malicious interference. Designs have been changed upon what appears to have been the least possible excuse. Specifications have been altered, seemingly with the one view of causing delay. The whole matter of shipbuilding is in a mess. There is little hope that ships in sufficient number will be constructed this year to provide for the needs of the Allies, and for the supplies of American troops at the front, unless the loyal and competent engineers and business men of the country shall immediately be called upon to take an active hand in the business of shipbuilding, to clean out utterly the disturbing element, to eliminate treachery and treason if it is anywhere found, to bring order out of chaos, and to carry on this all-important work in an American way.

And, unless disaster is to be invited, not another hour should be wasted in temporizing or trifling. The democracy which President Wilson undertook to make secure must be made secure, but without ships this cannot be done.

### The "Aggravation" of Mr. Wells

IT is interesting to know that Mr. H. G. Wells is on such familiar terms with the British ambassadors that when he meets them he has to guard against overwhelming them with his superior knowledge. He puts it, with his usual gracious modesty and urbanity, like this in a letter to *The Daily Mail*: "When one meets a British diplomatist one has to talk to him about such things as one talks to a fifth-form boy guarding against any sudden mental shock." Now quite a number of people have enjoyed the pleasure of talking to Mr. Wells without experiencing any violent difficulty in fathoming the profundity of his remarks, but then Mr. Wells was, perhaps, talking down to their level just as though they were members of the British diplomatic corps.

But Mr. Wells is not going to let the diplomatists off as lightly as all this. "It is they," he thunders, with the thunder of Mr. Mudie, "who are the ignorant and limited men, and not these Bolshevik people. They knew, of course, the Czar and all his relations—beautifully. But the Czar has gone!" Quite so, the Czar has gone! But then, when Sir George Buchanan was sent to St. Petersburg the Czar had not gone, and if he got to know him and his relations "beautifully," he seems to have done his work, one will not say as perfectly as Mr. Wells would have done it, but still moderately efficiently. Then again "these Bolshevik people"? The astute Mr. Wells over in London knows all about them, of course, just as he knows the fifth-form mind of Sir George Buchanan. Fortunate Mr. Wells, soaring into the sixth form and even higher altitudes with the "Bolshevik" person, Trotzky, né Bronstein, and then humbling himself to the fifth-form inanities of scholars of Balliol and writers of poetry and history. With what cunning words one wonders would he have charmed the ears of Bolshevik Bronstein-Trotzky, prostrate on the deck of the Baltic, and kicking violently at those undiplomatic man-of-war's-men approaching him with circumspectly, intent on dropping him into the boat alongside.

Impatient Mr. Wells, ready to put a whole world right if it will only trust to him, prepared with a new lamp for every old one, whether of theology or society, of politics or manners. "The 'expert' claim in British diplomacy," he decides, "has indisputably and hopelessly broken down in the sight of all men." Possibly, Mr. Wells, possibly, but that after all is no particular reason for being peculiarly rude to a body of men who have devoted their lives to the service of their country. And then again—"indisputably"? Is it possible that Mr. Wells has met nobody with a mind sufficiently fifth-form to defend the expert in diplomacy, or is "indisputably" merely Mr. Wells' way of saying,

"I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!"

As for "all men," all men must, surely, be read in a Pickwickian sense, or, at any rate, a Shylockian sense of a wilderness of Mr. Wellses.

And yet the diplomatist has his uses too. It is whispered that the diplomatist-breakers are put to it to find a Mr. Wells who knows enough Italian to send to Rome, and are being forced to put up with the fifth-form ignorance of Sir James Rennell Rodd in the meantime. It must be most disconcerting to be keyed up to delivering a "mental shock" to an ambassador person, and then to be held up by an ignorance of the language. And only to think that all the time the fifth-form mind can talk the language. It is, indeed, as Mrs. Prig might have remarked, a positive "aggravation."

### Making Them Over

IN NEW YORK, a few days ago, the public was greatly interested, entertained, and, to some extent, amused by the appearance on the principal thoroughfares of a regiment, fresh from one of the great camps, which contained in its membership some thousands of young men who had been taken off those thoroughfares and trained for the front.

A few months ago these young men had been employed as waiters in restaurants, as porters in hotels, as shoeblacks, as newsboys, as messengers; a great number of them were familiar to people along the principal streets in the heart of the city, and known by their first names, or by some nickname which had been thrust upon them. They had grown up in the busy quarter of New York, and the great majority of them had never been outside of Manhattan Island, except perhaps to cross over to Coney, or to drop down the harbor to some other amusement place, or into Jersey City.

When they were assembled after the draft and marched in bodies as very raw recruits through the same streets, they were a motley crowd, garbed in all the styles of costume peculiar to the trades they followed. Every one among them had acquaintances somewhere among the immense crowds that lined the streets and cheered as they passed.

In lower New York, bankers and brokers, as well as merchants and professional men, sought and found and held front places on the curb, and had a word to say to "Dick," "Tom," "Bill," "Mike," "Jack," "Ned," "Ike," "Jimmy," "Charlie," "Pete," "Ole," "Pat," "Hans," "Abe" or "Angelo," as they walked in step and out of step toward the docks. They were a bright lot of fellows on their home ground, but sadly in need of military training. Adepts in repartee they "handed back" remarks from the crowd as fast as received. Some of them, regardless of this, their initial drill, would run from the ranks to the curbstone now and then, shake hands with a friend, do a little "step," or turn a handspring, for the amusement of admirers along the route.

They were, in fact, simply a mob, although a very good-natured one, with little sense of responsibility, individually or collectively, and with no sense of discipline. All their lives they had been free to come and go, and, under such moderate restraint as the policeman on the beat exercised, did about as they pleased. They took nothing seriously, and nobody took them seriously. The New York public had entertained a high regard for them, as it does for everything that is of New York,

good, bad and indifferent, but in reality it had little hope that the Government would make much out of them in a military way. It was hard to see how that kind of material could be turned into a fighting machine.

On the day first referred to these same young fellows came back clad in khaki, bearing rifles, erect, disciplined, keeping step with precision, metamorphosed, an ideal regiment, fit, ready, and eager! It was a wonderful transformation, and the New York newspapers and the New York public have not as yet got over talking about it.

This experience however, is rather typical than peculiar. It is simply what nearly every considerable town and city in the country has seen repeated on its own streets time and again since the country became engaged in war. "New York's Own" is in no respect different from "Boston's Own," or "Chicago's Own," or "Philadelphia's Own," or from the home regiment or company of hundreds of towns and cities throughout the country. Within the last nine months multitudes of young men from the farm and the village, as well as from the town and city, have been completely made over. Not only are millions of people being made over individually, but the nation is being transformed as a whole for a great purpose, all cynicism and skepticism, friendly or alien, to the contrary notwithstanding.

### Notes and Comments

WHEN the Canadian Cabinet recently issued an order closing all industries for three days, that fuel might be conserved, no person with a powerful voice ascended to the housetop and demanded that the Government immediately resign. On the contrary, it was taken for granted, throughout Canada, that the Government would not have issued such an order unless there had been necessity for it. This is an assumption that might well be adopted by Canada's nearest neighbor. It is out of the question that people generally should know as much in particular about the needs of the country as the Government. On the whole it would be better to assume that the Government knows what it is doing, and that it is doing its best. This seems to be the Canadian idea, and as Canada has been in the war a great deal longer than the United States, it might be well for the United States to take a hint from that nation now and then.

Will Marshal Joffre, in the speech which every successful candidate is bound to make on entering the Académie Française, tell the story of the Battle of the Marne? Maurice de Waleffe, on behalf of *Le Journal*, asked the Marshal the question and, alas, the reply was in the negative. He said, "No, because the story is too actual. I have all the documents, but it will not be published for many years." The "Grand-père" of the French "poilus" hates publicity. He even asked M. de Waleffe to refrain from saying that he had had an interview with him. Naturally, the journalist would make no such promise, though, of course, no word will he divulge of what the Marshal told him of the famous battle; and for four hours in tête-à-tête, sitting over a bright wood fire, Joffre went into the details of those September days three and a half years ago.

IN AN angle of the study, kept under glass, are jeweled swords, a statuette of Liberty in massive gold, the bay leaves of victory. These are the tributes offered to Marshal Joffre during his visit to an enthusiastic and appreciative America. M. de Waleffe noted in France's great general a certain pensiveness. Assuring him of the affection in which he is held in France, the Marshal smiled "almost shyly." "Really?" he said: "Then it is not only in America?"

THE Army Signal Corps of the United States requests people disposed toward shooting something, not to shoot pigeons. Complaint is made that numerous carrier pigeons of the racing homer type have been shot by hunters, and that the important work of training the birds for military service has thus been seriously interfered with. Of course, all army pigeons are tagged with the letters and figures, "U. S. A.—18," but the person who is impelled by an irrepresible desire to be killing something, no matter how small or how innocent, does not know that he has shot a United States carrier pigeon until he has brought the bird down. If these people must be shooting something, it might be well for Congress to place them in a reservation where they will have an opportunity of shooting at nothing but decoy ducks.

THERE are naturally speculations as to who will be appointed Master of Trinity, Cambridge. Trinity, at Cambridge, like Christ Church at Oxford, is a royal appointment, and does not, like the other colleges, appoint its own head. It is considered certain that the new Master will be a Trinity man, though it has not always been so, the great Bentley being a Johnian. Owing to its position as a royal foundation, Trinity is the official residence of the Sovereign when visiting Cambridge, and the story is told of how Queen Victoria, when received by Whewell with "I welcome you to my house, Your Majesty," replied somewhat acridly: "My house, Master!"

THE Dallas (Tex.) News administers a mild but deserved rebuke to the spread-eagleism which insists upon exalting the United States at the expense of other countries. The immediate occasion for it is a slighting reference to the probability of Brazil sending several hundred thousand troops to the French front before the war is over. Attention is called to the fact that Brazil, in point of population, is about where the United States was ten years before the Civil War, while in point of agricultural and industrial development, it is in advance of where its northern sister was at the same period. It is not unlikely at all that the next fifty years will do for Brazil what the last half century has done for the United States. The natural resources of the southern Republic are as many and as bountiful as those upon which the United States has prospered and expanded. Brazil, it might be mentioned incidentally, has already furnished a fleet of merchant vessels to the Allies.